

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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UNITED STATES

LIAISON OFFICE CHIEF FETES SPACE DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON

OW201155Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Washington, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chai Tse-min, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit of a Chinese delegation of space technology. Among the more than one hundred guests present at the reception were R. Frosch, administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); A. Lovelace, NASA deputy administrator, and Lucy Benson, under secretary of the U.S. State Department.

The Chinese delegation of space technology, led by Jen Hsin-min, president of the Space Technology Research Institute, arrived here for a goodwill visit to the United States at the invitation of the NASA. During its three-week visit, the delegation toured a number of NASA space research centres and some companies in various places.

PRC, U.S. UNIVERSITIES ESTABLISH CONTACTS

OW190926Y Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--Shanghai's Chiaotung University has become a "sister college" to four American universities. These American universities are the University of Michigan, the University of California, Berkeley, California State University, San Diego, and University of Washington, St. Louis.

A delegation from Chiaotung University headed by Teng Hsu-chu, vice-chairman of the university administration, visited the U.S. last September. An agreement to become "sister colleges" was reached with the University of Michigan on October 27. The agreement which runs from 1979 to 1982, includes plans to exchange teachers and academic data, and invitations for short conferences. Agreements have also been reached between Chiaotung and the three other American universities.

PRC TO PERMIT COCA COLA SALES, PLANTS TO BE BUILT

OW191742Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1735 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Dec (AFP)--The world's top soft drink maker Coca Cola Co. of the U.S. has reached agreement with China's Foodoil Export-Import Corporation on the sole right to market Coca Cola in China, it was announced here today (Wednesday). With the agreement, the Atlanta (Georgia)-based firm will start selling Coca Cola in 6.5-ounce (192 milliliter) bottles and cans in major Chinese cities and tourist spots next month, initially in Shanghai, Peking, Canton and Hangchow, the Japanese subsidiary of Coca Cola Co. said.

The announcement was also expected in Atlanta and other major cities of the world, Coca Cola (Japan) Ltd. said. The supply base of finished products will be established either in Hong Kong, Japan or the U.S. West Coast, it added.

China will also embark on construction of several Coca Cola plants in China with assistance from the American firm, it said without giving details. Coca Cola Co. will supply undiluted solution to the Chinese plants after their completion for payments to be settled in cash, it said.

PROMINENT CHINESE PERSONAGES WELCOME TIES WITH U.S.

OW210154Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 17 Dec /8 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 17 Dec--NCNA correspondent's report: People from all walks of life in Peking continue to offer statements cordially greeting the normalization of Sino-American relations, expressing their determination to work jointly with the American people to further consolidate and develop the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and the relations between the two countries.

Chou Pei-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: The advent of the news on establishing diplomatic relations between China and the United States is exciting. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs. It is also a triumphant result of the Chinese and American peoples' joint efforts and marks the beginning of a new historical period of friendly exchanges in all fields. He said: The Chinese and American peoples have a profound, traditional friendship. Normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries fully corresponds with their peoples' common wishes.

Chou Pei-yuan said: The Americans are great people. Within a short 200 years, they have built a modern nation with advanced industry, agriculture and science and technology. At present, led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we, the people throughout the country, want to realize our four modernizations by the end of this century. Normalization of Sino-American relations provides us with still more favorable conditions for learning from the American people's advanced science and technology and their modern business management methods. He wished for Chinese and American people to live forever in friendship.

Mao Tun, vice chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art and chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, said: The establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations corresponds with their peoples' interests, and was also long anticipated. He said: Over the past several years China and the United States have increasingly promoted ties and exchanges in the cultural and scientific and technological fields. After the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, these associations will be further accelerated and their peoples' traditional friendship further developed. He said: From time immemorial, Taiwan has been a part of the motherland's great family. If military and government personnel in Taiwan are willing to work toward returning Taiwan to China and toward realizing national reunification, they will always be welcomed by people throughout our country.

Well-known table tennis player Cheng Min-chih said: Normalization of Sino-American relations is a major historical event cordially anticipated by the Chinese and American peoples. It will also surely inspire people the world over. She said: In New York an American woman warmly embraced her, saying through tears: "Normalization of American-Chinese relations will eventually be realized." This wish has been truly realized today. In the future we will continue to use table tennis balls to work for the promotion of the great friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

Chuang Hsi-chuan, the 91-year-old acting chairman of the All-China Overseas Chinese Federation, said: Establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations is beneficial to peace in Asia as well as the whole world, and is cordially welcomed by Overseas Chinese abroad, returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. He said: Normalization is the result of the long-term efforts of the Chinese and American peoples and their governments. This includes the efforts of Overseas Chinese abroad, returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. In the future we will surely continue to work toward further development of the friendship of the Chinese and American peoples and the relations of their countries.

Chuang Hsi-chuan said: Taiwan is China's sacred territory. It will eventually return to the embrace of the motherland in view of the general world trend and popular feelings. No one can stop it. It is hoped that military and government personnel in Taiwan will see the general situation clearly, act in accordance with popular feelings and work toward returning Taiwan to the motherland.

Scientific-Technical Forum on Normalization

OW201944Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Mao I-sheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was a big event in the present-day world. He expressed the hope that the friendship and scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries would develop and deepen continuously. Mao I-sheng, a specialist in bridge engineering who studied in the U.S. in the 20's, said this when he was presiding over a forum on the significance of the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations yesterday. It was sponsored by the Scientific and Technical Association.

Chiang Tse-min, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Mechanical Engineering, stressed: "The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations not only conforms to the common aspirations of the two peoples but also helps to safeguard peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. "The United States has scored considerable success in the study and application of basic scientific theory. It has also made big advances in industrial and agricultural production and management. We should learn from them,"

Yang Hsien-tung, president of the Chinese Society of Agronomy, said, "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has opened broad prospects for exchanges between the two peoples in all spheres. As a specialist in cotton growing, I had frequent contacts in the past with American friends in the field of agricultural science and technology. I will make new efforts to strengthen exchanges in this field between China and the United States in the days to come."

Lo Pei-lin, secretary-general of the Chinese Electronics Society, had this to say, "The American people are known for their fine quality of working in a down-to-earth manner. They are friendly toward the Chinese people. I have been to the United States and made friends with many intellectuals there. To have more scientific and cultural exchanges is the common wish of our two peoples which will surely be realized with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

U.S. FRIENDS OF PRC WELCOME NORMALIZATION OF TIES

OW161552Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 15 Dec (HSINHUA)--Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, said in a telephone interview this evening, "Of course I'm pleased by the fact that the President's decision to establish diplomatic relations with China is in the interests of our two countries and our two peoples."

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"Naturally, in the field of trade, I, as president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, am particularly interested in the implications of the President's decision to the U.S.-China trade in the future.

"We hope to see a substantial increase in the mutual beneficial trade between our two countries," he said. Interest of the President's decision. [as received]

Dr Samuel Rosen, formerly a member of the Steering Committee of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, and Mrs Rosen said in a telephone interview tonight they were very excited to watch the TV programme in which President Carter announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China. Both of them have been U.S.-China friendship activists for years. They said, "We were so happy that the goal for which we did our effort for many years has been reached." "We, as many American people, have worked very hard and talked from time to time with American people for the normalization of relations between the United States and China. The Shanghai Communiqué issued in 1972 now will be implemented in the next few weeks. This is a big event for both American and Chinese people. We should celebrate it."

They said, "We think that the normalization is good for enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and also good for the peace, stability and friendship in the world."

American Friend Bidien

OW201405Y Peking NCNA in English 1309 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Eleanor Bidien, an American friend who has worked in China for nearly 30 years, said in a statement here today that the establishment of U.S.-China diplomatic relations was a time for rejoicing by the ordinary people of both countries." She said: "It's been a long time coming--but it's no less sweet for that. Normal relations between the United States and China are bound to mean exchange of students, scientists, artists and others. That will benefit the U.S. as well as China."

She said that the establishment of U.S.-China diplomatic relations "Is a good thing for the whole Pacific region, a stabilizing factor, a factor for peace. It should give pause to those whose ambition stretches beyond their borders.

"Between now and the year 2,000--less than an instant in mankind's march forward--many exciting Sino-American efforts will show for the first time the advantages of relations based on equality and mutual respect. Let's all do our part to build that friendship!"

Doctors, Former Visitors

OW202205Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--Several American doctors who have visited China in recent years warmly welcomed the normalization of U.S.-China relations in their interviews with HSINHUA today. They called it a "historical event" and looked forward to further development of closer friendship with Chinese medical workers.

Alan Davis, vice president of the American Cancer Society, told HSINHUA correspondent that "the normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China has been an earnest sought goal of the American Cancer Society. I am particularly pleased and gratified by President Carter's announcement of December 15 that agreement had been reached between our two countries to establish formal diplomatic relations as of January 1 1979." He said, "The American people respect and admire the great accomplishments of the Chinese people since liberation. These accomplishments have been made on self-reliance, determination and concern for the people." He said confidently, "We are thrilled that we can now march forward on an open front with our Chinese colleagues not only toward the more immediate goal of conquering this disease (cancer) but also toward the long range goal of building friendship between our peoples".

Dr E. Grey Dimond, a celebrated cardiologist and provost of Health Science College in the University of Missouri, said, "I am extremely happy that the United States has made the correct decision. Now the Chinese people and the American people can work happily together with other people for peace, justice and stability of the world. My wife and I have returned to China six times, each time in an effort to open the door that was closing the possibility of friendship."

Mrs Dimond added: "We did a little bit for the promotion of the understanding and friendship between the two great people. Now we feel a lot of work in many aspects have to be done from now on."

Dr Victor Sidel and his wife Ruth Sidel and Dr Conrad Leettes who have visited China in recent years all made remarks to HSINHUA correspondent expressing their warm feelings. They agreed that people of the two countries would have more opportunities to learn from each other and to make contribution to world peace.

CHINESE RESIDENTS IN JAPAN HAIL SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

OW202026Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Leading members of organizations of Chinese residents in Japan expressed to Chinese correspondents their warm welcome to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and whole-hearted support for the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Kan Wen-fang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, said with joy, "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a big event not only for China and the United States but also for the whole world. It should deserve high appreciation." He stressed that the clear stipulation of the anti-hegemony principle in the joint communique is of great significance to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. He added, "As a man of Taiwan origin, I am very excited to see that the day of Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the realization of the sacred cause of unifying the country is drawing near. I wholeheartedly wish the great socialist motherland prosperous and thriving."

Liu Chi-sheng, chairman of the Association of the Residents of Taiwan Province in Japan, said that with the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the compatriots of Taiwan origin in Japan are willing to join the compatriots in the mainland and Taiwan to contribute to the great cause of unifying the motherland.

At the same time they hope that the Taiwan authorities will see the situation clearly and respond to the great call of the motherland so that Taiwan can return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

Chairman of the Osaka Association of Chinese Residents Changliao Fu-yuan said, "We Taiwan compatriots residing in Japan are excited at the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States." She added that the anti-hegemony principle in the China-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations "is a powerful blow to the big and small hegemonists in the world and an important contribution to safeguarding world peace." She hoped that the Taiwan authorities see clearly the excellent situation in the mainland and the world currents and awaken as quickly as possible to contribute to the accomplishment of the great cause of unifying the motherland at an early date.

Chen Shun-chen, well-known Chinese writer residing in Japan, said that it was only natural that the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and the reiteration by both China and the U.S. of the principle of anti-hegemonism on international matters were welcomed by the people all over the world. He wholeheartedly hoped that the Taiwan authorities would answer the great call by the late Chairman Mao, the later Premier Chou and Chairman Hua that all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late, and make efforts for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and for the reunion of compatriots both in Taiwan and the mainland.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON WORLDWIDE REACTION TO NORMALIZATION

Japan Workers' Party

OW201948Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Japan issued a statement yesterday welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, according to the Japanese TOHO news agency. The statement says, "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a great event of historic significance in international politics in Asia and the world as a whole. It is not only to terminate the abnormal state between China and the United States and increase mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries, but also to contribute to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole, and create a favourable condition for the world people's struggle against hegemonism."

The statement says, "At present, Soviet social-imperialism is carrying on frantic expansion and war preparations all over the world. In Asia it has made use of the Vietnamese revisionist leading clique as a spearhead to invade Kampuchea, carry on repeated anti-China provocations and scheme to extend its hands of expansion to the whole Southeast Asian region. At this juncture, Japan and China concluded the peace and friendship treaty which includes an anti-hegemonism clause and now China and the United States decided to establish diplomatic relations and reaffirmed their anti-hegemonism clause (reached in the Shanghai Communique). All this has created a favourable situation for the Asian countries and peoples to promote the trend of independence and self-reliance and strengthen their mutual friendship, cooperation and unity against hegemonism."

"This...constitutes a telling blow to Soviet social-imperialism. It has also dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary forces in Asia, such as Soviet henchmen, the Vietnamese leading clique, and South Korea's Pak Chong-hui fascist clique."

The statement says, "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and its impact demonstrate that anti-hegemonism is a current of history and a general trend of the world that no force on earth can stop it. [sentence as received] It also fully testifies to the correctness of Comrade Mao Tsetung's thesis on 'three worlds'."

In conclusion the statement calls on the Japanese people to strengthen unity with the Third World peoples to give new impetus to the struggle against hegemonism.

Sri Lanka People's Party

OW201429Y Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Sri Lanka Working People's Party issued a statement today welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The statement says "this is a major victory for the Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have steadfastly adhered to the position that Taiwan is an integral part of the People's Republic of China." It points out, "The Chinese people, since liberation, have given no quarter in their effort to safeguard, maintain and consolidate their national independence and territorial integrity... one superpower which has a border with China is committing aggression and instigating others to commit aggression against China's territory." It says the principle of anti-hegemony agreed upon by China and the United States "will be welcomed by all peace-loving peoples of the world. This no doubt will also be a serious blow to the more rapacious superpower."

Austrian Officials, Media

OW201931Y Peking NCNA in English 1409 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--Welcoming the normalization of China-U.S. relations, Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in a press conference yesterday, "I have always considered that the People's Republic of China is a reality that had to be recognized."

The vice-president of the Board of the Austria-China Association, Erwin Landrichter, told a HSINHUA correspondent on December 16 that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. was "a heavy blow to the hegemonist policy of social-imperialism." He said that China's foreign policy had steadily gained favourable response.

The president of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for China-Southeast Asian Studies, Dr. Gerd Kaminski, told a HSINHUA correspondent on December 17, "I am overjoyed at the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. I think we should not forget the late Premier Chou En-lai when we want to make any comment on the event, because he paid great attention to the development of China-U.S. relations in his life time." Kaminski also said that the normalization of Sino-American relations would be "conducive to the stability of the international situation, and especially it will make contribution to the maintenance of international security."

The Austrian paper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG pointed out in a commentary on December 17 that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. was a firm step in accordance with logic. Coming after the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, the normalization of Sino-American relations was yet another inestimable contribution to world peace."

Spanish, Portuguese Officials

OW201812Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Spanish and Portuguese officials have made speeches greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre told the newspaper EL PAIS on December 18, "We have seen the fact with appreciation." On the same day, Secretary for the International Relations of the Spanish ruling Democratic Centre Union Javier Ruperez told the same newspaper, "I think it is a very positive event which is very much pleasing. Meanwhile, I consider it is very important for China and the United States clearly to express the hope in the joint communique that 'neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region of the world and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.'"

A spokesman for Portugal's Foreign Ministry said to the newspaper JORNAL NOVO on December 16, "in view of the fact that to develop relations with all countries in the world is the principle guiding Portugal's foreign policy and considering the importance of the two countries (China and the U.S.) in the world today, Portugal cannot but express congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China."

A leading member of Portugal's Foreign Ministry told HSINHUA on December 18 that "the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. is a good thing at which the Portuguese Government is pleased."

Tunisian, Mauritanian Officials

OW201810Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Friendly personages and newspapers in some west Asian and North African countries continued to praise the normalization of Sino-American relations.

Fouad Mbazaa, Tunisian minister of public health and president of the Tunisian and Chinese Peoples' Friendship Association, congratulated China on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the U.S. when he received Tsui Chien, Chinese ambassador to Tunisia, yesterday. "The normalization of relations between the two big powers is a guarantee for world peace," he said. He said that the Tunisian people would always side with China in gaining a just place in the world.

In Nouakchott, Cheikh Malainine Robert, secretary-general of the Mauritanian Workers' Union, declared on December 18, "the normalization is in the interest of the peoples of all countries."

Ould Segane, president of the Mauritania-China Friendship Association, said on the same day, "The U.S. has, at last, recognized a reality--the People's Republic of China is the sole representative of the Chinese people." He expressed the conviction that "the inhabitants of Taiwan will return to the bosom of their motherland."

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The Turkish paper AYDINLIK said in commentary on December 19 that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. makes the world peoples happy. "It is another victory for the people in the world in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism," it said in commentary on December 16.

A signed article carried by the Sudanese paper AL-AYYAM of December 18 said, "It can be said definitely that the new step of the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations will contribute to world peace and security."

A commentary carried by the Tunisian paper L'ACTION of December 17 said, "The history text book will take the normalization of Sino-American relations as one of the big events in this century." "From now on China will bring her strength into full play in world affairs," it added.

The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN said in a commentary on December 17 that the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations shows that the existence of China is a fact. It said, "sometimes the sun is shrouded by clouds but the people will see it sooner or later."

WORLDWIDE MEDIA REACTION TO NORMALIZATION REPORTED

Japanese Press

OW171800Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 17 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Dec (HSINHUA)--Newspapers here today highly appreciated the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. YOMIURI SHIMBUN in an editorial expressed heartfelt welcome to the normalization of relations between China and the United States. It said, "The United States and China ended the abnormal relations that had lasted nearly 30 years. Like the normalization of relations between Japan and China and the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, it has added a basic foundation to the peace and stability in Asia and constituted a great contribution to world peace."

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said editorially, "the structure in the Asia-Pacific region will start its new history with the new relationship between the United States and China as a starting point." What is noteworthy, it added, is that the U.S.-China joint communique reiterates all the principles stressed in the Shanghai Communique issued during former U.S. President Nixon's visit to China in February 1972, that is, recognition of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and full acknowledgement of the Chinese position--there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Based on this, the two sides assured each other of the anti-hegemonic principles--neither of the United States and China should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole or allow other countries to do so."

MAINICHI SHIMBUN stated editorially that what is praiseworthy is that the anti-hegemony clause written in the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is also included in the U.S.-China joint communique.

Thai Media

OW181904Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Dec (HSINHUA)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States of America has today been acclaimed here by newspapers and the state radio of Thailand as favourable to the defence of peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole.

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SING SIAN YIT PAO says in an editorial that the establishment of China-U.S. diplomatic relations is not only a significant historical event concerning relations between the two countries, but also a very important development concerning Asia and the world and a favourable factor for maintaining peace and stability in the world.

The editorial says that the establishment of China-U.S. diplomatic relations is helpful to the defence of peace in the Asian region. "It meets with the desire of the people of the two countries; and moreover, the people of the Asian and Pacific countries are pleased to see its realization, and all the peace-loving people of the world pin their hopes on it."

Referring to the content of the China-U.S. joint communique on not seeking hegemony and opposing efforts to establish hegemony, the editorial says that this is the most important question in relation to the world situation. The editorial goes on to say, "After diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. have been established, a foreseeable new situation will emerge in Asia. Such a development is favourable as regards the peace and stability of Asia."

The UNITED DAILY NEWS says in its editorial that the normalization of China-U.S. relations accords with the interests of the people of the two countries and also with the interests of all peace-loving countries and people. "By reiterating their opposition to hegemonism, the China-U.S. joint communique strikes a telling blow against the hegemonists," the editorial adds.

TONG HUA YID PAO says in its editorial that in the world today, the hegemonists' expansion has become more and more aggressive and that it is particularly offensive that the "Asian Cuba" has launched its truculent aggression against Kampuchea. At a time when Southeast Asia is facing a threat of unprecedented gravity, the paper says, "the anti-hegemony article of the China-U.S. communique on establishing diplomatic relations is of significance in checking the hegemonists' desire for expansion."

A commentary put out by the state radio of Thailand says that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States "will help to forestall the expansion of the hegemonists and consolidate world peace. Moreover, it will afford a favourable guarantee for the efforts of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to realize peace, freedom and neutrality in the Southeast Asian region."

Pakistan, Philippine Papers

OW181938Y Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Dec (HSINHUA)--Pakistani and Philippine newspapers have carried editorials pointing out that the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations was conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world. The PAKISTAN TIMES editorial today says the normalization of relations between China and the U.S. was "a great step forward for world peace and will particularly have a stabilizing effect in Asia." It points out that the new phase of their relationship would benefit both China and the U.S. The MORNING NEWS of Pakistan says editorially today that the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations was "a guarantee of world peace". The editorial of today's IMROZE of Pakistan says, "The role of the People's Republic of China is apparent to everyone. It has always opposed the tendencies of aggression, expansion and hegemonism and has practically proved that relations between nations must be founded on the principle on non-discrimination and peaceful co-existence, that nations should respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and should not interfere in each other's internal affairs."

Following this normalization of relations with the United States, China will be able to play a more effective role in this regard than ever before." It adds, "The normalization between American and China has set an inspiring example of removing differences through mutual understanding."

In an editorial entitled "Historic Event," the TIMES JOURNAL of the Philippines says today that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States looks like a promise of peace and stability for some time to come. "For us, the event can arouse only warm support," it says.

The DAILY EXPRESS of the Philippines says editorially yesterday that the Asian region particularly stands to benefit from the normalization of relations between China and the United States. Political stability and regional peace are certain to be enhanced by this new progress, it says.

South Asian Press

OW192201Y Peking NCNA in English 2014 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--Newspapers in Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan carried editorials in recent days, welcoming the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

The RISING NEPAL in an editorial today said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a highly important international phenomenon. "The mature decision taken by the governments of the U.S. and the People's Republic of China cannot but have a positive impact on the world, especially in the countries of Asia," the editorial said. "The whole process of the normalization of the relations (between China and the U.S.) is in line with what has been maintained by Nepal, namely that the People's Republic of China is the sole and legitimate representative of the Chinese people. The normalization of the relations between the two countries can be expected to have its salutary impact not only on their bilateral relations but also in other spheres," it said.

Another Nepalese paper the NEW HERALD said editorially on December 17: "The normalization of relations between China and America (the U.S.) is undoubtedly a matter of extreme happiness for Nepal." "This development is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the world," it said.

The BANGLADESH TIMES said editorially today, "the formal recognition by the United States of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole government of the Chinese people marks a turning point in the history of the relations between the two countries."

The BANGLADESH OBSERVER said in today's editorial, "the normalization of the relations between China and the United States is undoubtedly a development of historic significance." "Bangladesh which enjoys excellent relations with both China and the United States has rightly described the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and the United States as an important event. It hopes that the agreement will significantly contribute to easing tension and promoting peace and harmony in the region," it added.

DAINIK BANGLA said editorially today that the normalization of the ties between China and the United States "will be helpful to ease the dangerous tension in the world and strengthen peace." "We believe that all peace-loving countries over the world will congratulate on the normalization of the relations between China and the United States," it said.

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The Pakistan paper JANG said editorially today that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a historic event of utmost importance. It is warmly welcomed by the whole world. It has "greatly strengthened the stability in Asia and the peace in the world."

SCIENTEIA: Normalization 'Natural Event'

OW201930Y Peking NCNA in English 1801 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Romanian public consider the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations as a natural and normal event which meets the demand of international life and the interests of peaceful co-existence and world detente," said a commentary in the paper SCIENTEIA here today. It pointed out that the Sino-American agreement to establish diplomatic relations was "an major event in the normalization of inter-state relations, in the removal of artificial barriers between nations, in bringing peoples closer to each other and strengthening cooperation in the service of peace and detente."

"In this spirit," the commentary went on, "the people of our country together with the other people throughout the world hope that this event will carry forward the process of solving the complicated problems facing mankind today."

Western Press

OW181357Y Peking NCNA in English 1305 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Dec (HSINHUA)--Newspapers of Britain, Sweden, Finland and Canada carried articles yesterday, praising the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. An article in the British newspaper, the OBSERVER, traces the development of relations between China and the U.S. back to the signing of the Shanghai Communiqué by the late Premier Chou and former U.S. President Nixon in 1972. It points out, "The modernization of China and her full emergence on the world scene represents a historical process of enormous human significance which no foreign pressures can in the long run prevent."

The Swedish DAGENS NYHETER points out in an editorial that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. "is inexorable, necessary and correct." "This is an important and sensible step taken by the United States," and the U.S. "should have recognized China earlier."

The Finnish newspaper HELSINKY SANOMAT says in a signed article that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. should be considered a great victory of China's foreign policy at present.

The Canadian newspaper in Toronto, the SUNDAY SUN, points out in an editorial that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. is perhaps the most significant and, with reservations, encouraging development of our times.

French Media

OW171750Y Peking NCNA in English 1714 GMT 17 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec (HSINHUA)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has been welcomed extensively by French public opinion.

The first channel of the French television spent fifteen minutes in the 30-minute noon-programme to report news and comments on the normalization of Sino-American relations. Jean-Claud Bouret correspondent of the T.V. said that after the recent historic event--the accord between China and Japan, the United States had decided to normalize relations with China. "Therefore, 1978 will be marked with the double historic events whose consequences will be felt progressively in the daily life of next year." He added, "Formosa (Taiwan) with its 17 million people can never represent China which has a population of eight hundred million. And the United States has decided to practise a realistic policy. This is a point of historic departure in the new world balance."

Another correspondent Jecaret Saint-Paul said, "The normalization of relations between Washington and Peking was doubtlessly one of the major events of the diplomatic history today." He pointed out, the choice of the time for establishing Sino-American diplomatic relations marked "the peak of China's remarkable diplomatic manoeuvre towards the West."

In an editorial in its December 17-18 issue, LE MONDE pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was "nothing less than historic."

A signed article published in the December 17-18 issue of FRANCE-SOIR noted that the decision to establish full and official diplomatic relations between China and the United States was "a historic decision which has a bearing on the future of the world." The article said, "The Sino-American communique was the logical result of what had commenced by the 'ping-pong' diplomacy seven years ago."

African Papers

OW201811Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--African news media have praised the normalization of relations between China and the United States. The Somali paper OCTOBER STAR said editorially on December 18 that the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations "is not only in the interests of the two peoples but also in the interests of the peoples of Asia, the Pacific region and the whole world." It noted, the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations "is an important event in international relations." It is a victory for China which believes in the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the great motherland.

The ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY said in a commentary yesterday that the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is a positive step towards world peace. The commentary said, the news about establishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. bowled the world over. The 900 million Chinese people should not continue to be ignored from the point of view of international law. For China, it added, the normalization of its relations with the United States is a brilliant victory of its diplomacy.

The Kenyan paper DAILY NATION said in its editorial today that both China and the U.S. deserved praise for their action. "We in Africa applaud President Carter's courage in realizing that greater stability in the Far East and indeed in the rest of the world could only be ensured by establishing full diplomatic relations with Peking," it stressed.

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In its December 17 editorial welcoming Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei's visit to Sierra Leone, the paper WE YONE, organ of the ruling party the All People's Congress of the country, extended congratulations on the normalization of relations between China and the United States. Another Sierra Leonean paper DAILY MAIL on December 18 reported this significant event in an article entitled "U.S.-China New Relations Hailed".

Mexican Press

OW192157Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Dec (HSINHUA)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has been given favorable comments in the local press over the last few days.

The Mexican paper NOVEDADES in an editorial describes the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations as "an act which has considerably broadened the horizon of peace." "It has not only raised the possibility of strengthening exchange and trade between the two countries, but also laid a new basis for seeking harmony and peace through diplomatic channels," the editorial notes.

DIARIO DE MEXICO in an editorial terms U.S. President Carter's decision to establish diplomatic relations with China as being "realistic", saying that China "pursues a firm economic policy which has brought forth extraordinary achievements. Today, it is impossible to delay the recognition any longer of its economic and political importance."

EL EXCELSIOR says editorially on December 16 that the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations "will benefit the world in general."

EL HERALDO DE MEXICO says in a signed article that mutual recognition by China and the United States is a matter "of world significance".

Correspondent of the Mexican paper EL UNIVERSAL Oscar del Rivero had this to say, "normalizing relations with the United States represents a diplomatic victory for the People's Republic of China which is represented by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The United States recognizes that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of it. This marks an important step forward towards ensuring peace, especially peace in Asia."

BRIEFS

U.S. FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 11 Dec--Hsieh Pang-ting, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, feted yesterday a Steering Committee delegation of the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) led by Unita Blackwell, co-chairperson of the USCPFA. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1317 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

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SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW ATTACKS NORMALIZATION OF SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

OW201809Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1712 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec--According to a news report from Moscow, the Soviet Union, after remaining silent for 2 days, began to attack without cause or reason the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States which has been welcomed by the whole world.

International public opinion holds that the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is of great significance for maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the whole world. However, Radio Moscow in its 18 December commentary said that the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations "is full of serious dangers for peace in Asia and other regions." A PRAVDA commentary on 19 December also said: "Peking is using its energy to sabotage the peace and security of peoples in various countries." These two supposedly responsible mass media failed to consider that they needed to provide full substantiation in reaching such a conclusion.

Hegemonism poses a threat to world peace and the security of various countries and is the root cause of international tension. Anyone who truly tries to safeguard world peace cannot but oppose hegemonism. The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States once again explicitly stresses opposition to hegemonism, thus greatly irritating Moscow. The 19 December PRAVDA commentary said that this is China's invitation to Western countries to "build the broadest possible anti-Soviet united front."

An 18 December Soviet news agency commentary was all the more ridiculous. It flagrantly said that "under the hypocritic slogan of antihegemonism," China is forcing its new partner to "serve its desire for hegemony."

SWEDEN RECORDS FURTHER SOVIET UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BLAST

ID201648Y Peking NCNA in English 1534 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--An underground nuclear explosion took place early today in the Semipalatinsk region of the Soviet Union, the seismological observatory at Hagfors, Sweden, reported.

The test blast, which had 4.7 reading on the Richter scale was the 18th explosion in the Semipalatinsk testing area recorded at Hagfors this year.

NORTH ASIA

NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S VISIT TO JAPAN NOTED

OW202022Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vietnamese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh left here for home today after a week-long visit to Japan.

During his visit, he met with Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and held two rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

A joint statement issued yesterday said, "Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh exchanged views on international questions of common concern and on the relations between the two countries."

According to a KYODO report, the Japanese Government agreed to provide aid of 14,000 million yen to Vietnam in fiscal 1979. During the talks the Vietnamese side "strongly requested" Japan to increase its credit loans to Vietnam to tens of thousands of million yen. But, considering that "ASEAN has showed great anxiety over the Japanese assistance to Vietnam" and that "with the Soviet-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation having been concluded and Vietnam having joined the COMECON, who knows whether Vietnam's so-called independent line could be carried out through to the end," the Japanese side did not agree to increase the amount of assistance, but kept it to "exactly the same" amount as in 1978 fiscal year. During the talks, the Vietnamese side requested to borrow 500,000 tons of rice from Japan, but Japan approved only 150,000 tons. KYODO also reported that Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda stated: "If Vietnam could contribute to the peace and stability in Southeast Asia, relevant assistance would be rendered, otherwise, it has to be limited." He added that whether foreign countries would like to help Vietnam in its rehabilitation work depends totally on whether Vietnam's "independent line" and its desire for "peace" can win international faith.

Workers' Party Opposition

OW202024Y Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Publicity activities opposing Vietnamese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to Japan and Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people were carried out in Tokyo, as well as in Kanagawa and Saitama prefectures by the Workers' Party of Japan as of December 15, according to a report from the Japanese TOHO NEWS AGENCY.

A publicity car sent by the Tokyo district organization of the Workers' Party of Japan broadcast speeches through loud-speakers and distributed handbills in the downtown areas of Tokyo, denouncing the Vietnamese authorities and Soviet social imperialism for invading Kampuchea. One leaflet says that the Le Duan clique has betrayed the Vietnamese and the Asian people and become an agent of Soviet hegemonism and a despicable aggressor.

The leaflet notes that the Vietnamese Government has mobilized large numbers of troops, military aircraft and tanks and even used poison gas to launch large-scale attacks on Kampuchea, and created the puppet organization "the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" in an apparent attempt to overthrow the Kampuchean Government. Evidently, Vietnam's aim is to dominate and annex Kampuchea.

It is known to all, the leaflet points out, the Soviet Union, the backer of Vietnam, is pushing hegemonism and military expansion all over the world and illegally occupying Japan's northern territories. Vietnam, which has signed a treaty of military alliance with the Soviet Union, is serving as an advance base of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia, and has become a "Cuba in Asia."

The leaflet calls on the Japanese people to oppose the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

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JAPANESE, U.S. PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

OW191345Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Dec--Representatives of the Japanese Workers Party and the U.S. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) recently held a meeting in Tokyo and issued a joint statement after the meeting, according to a report in the 1 December issue of RONSENPO, organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Workers Party.

The joint statement said that the two sides discussed the current international situation, the International Communist Movement and other questions of common concern. The main theme of their discussion was the tasks of Japanese and U.S. communists in coping with the danger of a new world war as well as the present state of revolutionary struggle in their respective countries.

The statement said: "We resolutely support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle to defend national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, to safeguard the fruits of victory in the revolution and to fight the Vietnamese regional hegemonic expansion instigated by Soviet social imperialism." According to the statement, the representatives of the Japanese Workers Party pointed out: "Soviet social imperialism which, relying on its gigantic military might, has illegally occupied Japan's northern territories, ceaselessly threatened Japan with force and carried out oppression, intervention and infiltration against this country, is the most dangerous enemy of the Japanese people at present." The statement added: "The recently-concluded Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship not only opened up a great new era in the history of friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and China but is also a powerful weapon for the Japanese people in their struggle for independence. It was a tremendous contribution to the development of the antihegemonic struggle of the world's people with the Third World as its main force."

According to the statement, the representatives of the U.S. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) pointed out: "U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are presently locked in a fierce contest for world hegemony. However, at present Soviet social imperialism is the most dangerous source of war while the nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed." It said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung's 'three worlds' theory points out the general orientation of the international struggle in the world today. It is a great strategic and tactical guide. The two parties firmly believe that practice in the past few years has proved the correctness of this theory."

The joint statement said: "The two parties hold that the PRC is advancing in its endeavor to build a modern, powerful socialist country under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The two parties unanimously praised the many victories won by China since the smashing of the 'gang of four'. People's China has become the most reliable bastion for revolution. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This is a great historic tide which can be stopped by no one."

The statement continued: "The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are adding fuel to their struggle for world hegemony and the danger of a world war is increasing. Soviet social imperialism, the latecomer among the superpowers, is more aggressive and adventurous than the other. It has become the most dangerous source of a world war."

It said: "The world's people should strengthen their unity, develop the revolutionary force, form the broadest possible international united front, oppose the hegemony of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, postpone the outbreak of the next world war and strive to maintain world peace. They should especially carry out a resolute face-to-face struggle against Soviet social imperialism which is the most dangerous source of war. Appeasement in any form will only help Soviet social imperialism and invite the early outbreak of a world war." The statement said: "Our two parties resolutely support the Chinese people in their determined fight to build a modern, powerful socialist country. The two parties highly praise the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship and hold that the U.S. Government should faithfully implement the spirit of the Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique and normalize relations with the PRC at an early date."

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGISTS IN JAPAN--Tokyo, 14 Dec--The Chinese meteorological delegation headed by Jao Hsing left here for home today after a friendly visit to Japan. The Chinese delegation gave a farewell reception in Tokyo yesterday evening. Naosuke Arisumi, director general of the Meteorological Agency of Japan, and leading members of other Japanese departments concerned attended the reception. During its stay in Japan, the delegation visited the Japanese Meteorological Agency and other meteorological establishments. The delegation arrived in Tokyo on December 2. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1723 GMT 14 Dec 78 OW]

JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--Peking, 13 Dec--Chinese Vice Minister of Education Yung Wen-tao met with a Japanese educational delegation led by Tadashi Otaka and Kohdi Shinozawa at noon today and gave a luncheon in their honour. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Present on the occasion was Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato. The delegation arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]

JAPANESE EXHIBITION DELEGATION--Peking, 12 Dec--Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Cheng-chih and his wife Ching Pu-chun today had a cordial meeting with the Japanese friends Isamu Saheki, Hideo Tachibana and Horio Shirato and treated them to breakfast. Present were Wang Yeh-chiu, director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archeological Data, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The Japanese guests have come at the invitation of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archeological Data to discuss and sign an agreement on holding an exhibition on China's cultural relics in Tokyo and Osaka in 1979. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION IN JAPAN--Tokyo, 11 Dec--The Chinese women's delegation gave a farewell cocktail party here this evening. In her speech at the party Huang Kan-ying, leader of the delegation, said during its stay in Japan the delegation visited factories, farmland, schools, hospitals and research institutes, listened to accounts of the Japanese women and met with responsible people in many county and municipal offices. The visit has deepened mutual understanding and promoted the traditional friendship. Sumiko Tanaka, chairman of the Executive Committee for welcoming the Chinese women's delegation, and Hisao Kuroda, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, also spoke at the party. Representatives from the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan and Chen Kun-wang, vice chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese residents, were also present on the occasion. [Peking NCNA in English 2058 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION 20 DECEMBER

OW201947Y Peking NCNA in English 1808 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Supreme People's Council, received at the presidential palace here today the Chinese people's friendship delegation led by Wang Shou-tao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests.

President Souphanouvong expressed warm welcome to the Chinese people's friendship delegation. He spoke highly of the traditional friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Lao people and expressed the determination to work hard to strengthen and safeguard the friendship between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to Laos Hsu Huang was present on the occasion.

MARXIST-LENINISTS CRITICIZE SRV ATTACKS, CAMBODIAN FRONT

UK Communist League

OW181351Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] London, 17 Dec (HSINHUA)--The forming of the Hanoi authorities recently of a so-called "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" is described here as a new cover for Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

The Revolutionary Communist League of Britain in an article in the latest issue of its political paper CLASS STRUGGLE points out that the Soviet-instigated aggression by Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea is reaching ever higher levels. "The Vietnamese authorities have claimed in the past that Kampuchea was the aggressor. As all the fighting is done by Vietnamese troops on Kampuchean soil, this excuse is pretty tattered. Now they are using a new sign board. They have established a small group of Kampuchean renegades and called it 'the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.'" "This is the new cover behind which they are continuing stepping up again their invasion of Kampuchea," the article stresses.

The article says, "Setting up a front organisation cannot hide the fact that it is Vietnamese army units still fighting in Kampuchea. It is Soviet planes bombing Kampuchean territory. Neither can it hide the fact that the vast majority of Kampucheans support the Communist Party of Kampuchea and their government. This support is shown by the fact that despite overwhelming supremacy in terms of numbers of soldiers and weapons, the Vietnamese (?operation) has so far been an ignominious failure. This testifies that the mass of Kampuchean people are fighting hard in a just cause, and that the ordinary Vietnamese soldiers are not fighting hard because they have no desire to invade Kampuchea."

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Swedish Parties

OW161811Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Communist Party of Sweden has issued a statement denouncing the current large-scale Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, according to the SPARK, organ of the party, today.

The statement says, "Under the cover of a fabricated liberation movement, Vietnam has launched a large-scale offensive against Kampuchea using its bombers to create so-called 'liberated zones'. Since this action is taken with the support of the Soviet leaders, the aggression against Kampuchea and the (Soviet) invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 are of a sort."

The statement adds that Vietnam has over the past year made extensive preparations for a massive aggression against Kampuchea. It has openly called on the Kampuchean people and armed forces to overthrow their own government, incessantly carried out provocations against the People's Republic of China and thrown itself into the arms of the Soviet Union by signing a friendship and cooperation treaty which has the nature of a military alliance with it and joining the Soviet-controlled COMECON. Moreover, it has recently patched up a so-called "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation."

The statement stresses that Vietnam's recent propaganda and the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine "follow the same gangster logic: your liberation is our merit, so your sovereignty is limited; if you do not act in accordance with our will, then we have the right to change your government by force."

According to another report, a recent article in the ALARM BELL, organ of the Marxist-Leninist League of Struggle of Sweden, points out that the Vietnamese act of patching up a resistance movement in Kampuchea is closely linked with its attempt to stage a coup d'etat in Kampuchea so as to build a satellite there.

Belgian Journal

OW161813Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 15 Dec (HSINHUA)--In announcing the formation of the "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" and the "general uprising" on Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese authorities' aim is "to cover up a new attempt at offensive on Kampuchean territory," says an article carried in the latest issue of CLARTE ET L'EXPLOITE, organ of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium.

The article points out that the Vietnamese attempt at large-scale invasion of Kampuchea under the "request of the Kampuchean resistance" "brought to mind the Prague coup of August, 1968, when the Soviet invaders alleged they had acted at the request of the Czechoslovak 'communists'". The article says, "In fact, the Vietnamese leaders made no secret that the dry season was suitable for the development of an offensive." The Vietnamese troops not only possess large quantities of sophisticated Soviet equipment and armaments, the Vietnamese General Staff has been reinforced by numerous Soviet advisors. It says, "Things are now very clear. By joining the COMECON, by the "treaty of friendship and cooperation" with Soviet social-imperialism, the Vietnamese leaders made it clear that they had sold themselves to the new tsars of the Kremlin."

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The Vietnamese leaders who are carrying out a criminal and revolting war against the heroic Kampuchean people are manipulated by the very Soviet superpower which deployed against Western Europe the greatest aggressive potential in history 300 kilometres from our frontiers," the article notes. It expresses the conviction that "the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army, under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party, will resolutely resist this new attempt of the aggressor. Even if they should meet with some temporary reverses, they will emerge victorious."

French Parties

OW151858Y Peking NCNA in English 1819 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L) and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France have issued a joint statement on Vietnam, denouncing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and calling for support for the just war of Democratic Kampuchea against aggression.

The statement published today in the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DU PEUPLE and L'HUMANITE ROUGE says that the shipment of large quantities of weapons, including the most sophisticated ones, by the Soviet Union to Vietnam and the massive presence of Soviet military advisers there "are designed to threaten, and carry out aggression against, the neighbours of Vietnam. The Vietnamese leaders are serving the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union." The statement adds, "The Vietnamese people have fought to be masters of their own destiny and to be independent. But the present leadership of Vietnam has greatly strengthened the ties of dependence with Soviet imperialism."

Denouncing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the statement notes, "To camouflage their aggression, the Vietnamese leaders recently built a so-called 'Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation' in an attempt to make people believe in an insurrection of the masses." The statement stresses that the Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L) and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France support the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression.

The statement also denounces the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China provocation.

The statement urges the members of the two parties and all genuine anti-imperialist fighters to expose the policy of the present Vietnamese leadership, condemn Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia and support the just war of Democratic Kampuchea against aggression.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON ASEAN PROGRESS

OW202021Y Peking NCNA in English 1925 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--This year is a year in which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has gained brilliant achievements, both domestically and externally, said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen in reply to a question by a parliamentarian on December 18, the Malaysian paper NANYANG SIANG PAU reported.

He said that the ASEAN has won wide and clear-cut support in its efforts to make Southeast Asia neutral. It has also taken a positive attitude towards the development of the ties with China and other countries. He reiterated that ASEAN is a regional organization characterized by its economic, trade, social and cultural ties. He said that Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn had told Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong that ASEAN is a powerful and tenable regional organization which has won worldwide recognition. The ASEAN concept of Southeast Asia is to turn it into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

BRIEFS

ASIAN HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS--Bangkok, 12 Dec--China is to host the second Asian handball championships next year. This was decided at the congress of the Asian Handball Federation which met in Bangkok December 11-12. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW]

ART PERFORMANCE IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 19 Dec--The Tungfang song and dance ensemble of China presented Chinese and Thai songs and dances to the warm welcome of more than 1,000 spectators at the national theatre here this evening. Senya Dharmasakti, president of the Privy Council and representative of King Phumiphon Adunyadet, and Soem na Nakhom, supreme commander of the armed forces, watched the performance. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh also watched the performance. [Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW]

THAI RETIRED ARMY OFFICER--Peking, 16 Dec--Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this evening met and had a warm, friendly conversation with retired Thai Army General Wek Chiewvej and his party. Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsi Kasemsamson took part in the meeting. Kung Hsiao, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, was present. Vice Chairman Liao Cheng-chih gave a dinner in honor of the Thai friends after the meeting. The Thai friends arrived here yesterday after touring Canton and Kuelin. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW]

GYMNASTS IN BURMA--Rangoon, 18 Dec--The Chinese gymnastics team, champion of the 8th Asian games, gave two special performances here on December 15 and 16 to the enthusiastic welcome of the Burmese people. The Chinese team came here from Bangkok on December 14 and left here for Hong Kong today. The charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, Chin Chang-ju, and the Burmese Sports and Physical Education Department gave receptions in honor of the Chinese team on December 16 and 17. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0110 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW]

PLA FOOTBALLERS IN BURMA--Rangoon, 18 Dec--A football team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here for home today after a 2-week friendly visit to Burma. The team played six games against Burmese teams in Rangoon, Mandalay and Taunggyi. The charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, Chin Chang-ju, and the Burmese Defence Ministry gave receptions in honor of the Chinese team. [Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA

OW201715Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for Sri Lanka by air today. They will pay a friendship visit at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Government and discuss the signing of a protocol for 1979 on goods exchange between China and Sri Lanka. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Tsui Chun and Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Chitra Raja Dias Desinghe.

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YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW201946Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec HSINHUA--A government trade delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Dusan Stepancev, under-secretary of foreign trade, arrived here today to attend the fourth meeting of the joint China-Yugoslavia trade committee and pay a friendship visit to China. They were greeted at the airport by Chen Chieh, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

EDUCATION-CULTURE COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

OW210852Y Peking NCNA in English 0824 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--A plan for educational and cultural cooperation between China and Yugoslavia in 1979 and 1980 was signed here today. Vlastimir Stamenovic, assistant director of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Scientific, Technical, Cultural and Educational Cooperation, and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh signed the plan on behalf of their governments.

The plan envisages exchanges of students, educationalists, teaching material, cultural and arts groups, exhibition groups and others. Both sides will also develop cooperation and exchange in the fields of science, news reporting and physical culture.

WORKERS' JOURNAL ON NEW TIES BETWEEN PRC, SFRY WORKERS

HK201037Y Peking KUNG JEN JIH PAO in Chinese 11 Dec 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chinese trade union delegation: "New Friendship Between the Working Class of China and Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] At the gracious invitation of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions sent a delegation to attend the Eighth Yugoslav Trade Union Congress. This was the first Chinese trade union delegation since 1973 to attend a foreign trade union congress.

The Eighth Yugoslav Trade Union Congress was held in Belgrade from 21-23 November and was attended by 1,400 delegates from more than 70 countries. Representing 5 million workers, these delegates from 85 trade union organizations happily gathered in the same hall. When the meeting recessed, many Yugoslav delegates shook hands with us and thanked China's workers and their federation of trade unions for sending greetings to the congress. They also expressed the hope that China's trade unions, under the leadership of the CCP headed by Chairman Hua, would achieve the great historical task of modernization at an early date.

Yugoslavia has made significant advances since the last congress and since it was liberated. From 1947 to 1977, social production rose 6 times, averaging an annual increase of 6.1 percent. Since the last congress was held in 1974, social production has increased by more than 25 percent. Increased production has thus improved the people's living conditions.

After the congress opened, 86-year-old President Tito firmly mounted the rostrum. Addressing the meeting, he affirmed the achievements of Yugoslav trade unions and spoke of current problems and difficulties. He urged trade unions to promote socialist self-rule more energetically so that in struggling to overcome difficulties they would be able to shoulder heavier responsibilities.

During their stay in Yugoslavia, Chinese trade union delegates conducted cordial talks with their Yugoslav counterparts. They also discussed problems with trade union leaders at all levels. This contact enabled us to better understand the achievements of Yugoslavia's working class in promoting and perfecting socialist self-rule and the nature and tasks of the Yugoslav federation socialist self-rule and the nature and tasks of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions and how it operates. This facilitated an exchange of information and experiences.

The system of socialist self-rule as it is practiced in Yugoslavia has now developed from self-rule for workers to self-rule for the whole community. The rights and functions of trade unions have extended from factories and enterprises to political and social sectors. The workers' committees of enterprises are now empowered to decide on their own leadership, on operational guidelines and on the allocation and use of funds, assets and income. However, they are required to pay taxes to the government and implement the federal government's unified policies and plans. Trade union delegates also participate in the administration of culture, education, public health, physical culture and other public programs. Therefore, the Yugoslav trade union is a broadly based social-political organization led by the Yugoslav Communist League and is aimed at promoting the workers' revolutionary class consciousness on the basis of Marxism.

After attending the congress, we also participated in roundtable discussion sponsored by the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions of problems relating to the worldwide role of trade unions. In our broad contacts and exchange of views with the delegations of other countries attending the congress, we improved our mutual understanding. They were particularly interested in the Chinese trade union's historical mission for the new period, which was decided upon at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, of doing every thing possible to achieve the four modernizations.

YUGOSLAV LEADER QUOTED ON URGENT PROBLEMS

OW201459Y Peking NCNA in English 1337 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--"Today more than ever, the nonaligned movement needs unity instead of division", stressed Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), in a report at the second plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the LCY held here this morning. The report is entitled "Urgent Problems in Domestic and Foreign Affairs".

He said, "We have always noted that any attempt to divide the non-aligned countries into progressive, reactionary, extreme or moderate countries will weaken the non-aligned movement and its influence and lead to its division." "Any isolation or separation of individual non-aligned countries into groups with special responsibilities and rights will negate the very essence of the policy and the non-aligned movement and lead to bloc divisions within the movement", he continued.

Referring to Yugoslav's relations with major powers Bakaric said, "We establish our relations with the major powers on the principles of sovereignty, equality, mutual respect and the right of self-development and independent policies." "We do not allow our relations with any major power to develop to the detriment of any other country, nor do we allow any power to limit our relations with other countries", he added.

He noted, "Our principle on relations with other parties is also known to all, i.e., the stand taken at the normalization of the relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China." "We have no intention to developing our relations with any party at the expense of relations with others, nor shall we allow anyone to impose any restrictions on our relations with other parties", said he.

Touching on the international situation, Bakaric pointed out that the arms race between the big power blocs had increased, rivalry for their own world positions had strengthened and their pressure on the non-aligned movement intensified. He said, "This has become a daily-growing threat to the peace and security of people the world over."

Speaking on domestic questions, Bakaric first of all dealt with economic achievements. He said that the economy had continued to make progress this year. It is estimated that this year the social product of Yugoslavia's entire economy will show a six percent increase over last year. Industry is expected to increase by 8 percent; labour productivity, 3.1 percent; rate of employment 4.4 percent, and personal income 6 percent. He also pointed out that the capacity of reproduction and accumulation in economic departments was insufficient. With regard to labour productivity he said that it suffered from slow growth, too high costs of production and mis-management.

Turning to the domestic political situation, Bakaric analyzed the anti-Yugoslav activities of domestic and foreign hostile forces of nationalism, liberalism and bureaucracy. He said that energetic measures were being taken to put an end to the hostile activities.

Presided over by Branko Mikulic, substitute president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, and Stane Dolanc, secretary of Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, the session adopted a Central Committee agenda and organizational work and working methods as well as a work program for 1979.

The plenary session closed this afternoon.

YUGOSLAV ARMY READY TO REPULSE AGGRESSORS

OW201419Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence of Yugoslavia, noted that "The Yugoslav People's Army is prepared to repulse any aggressor." General Ljubicic made the statement in an interview with Ivan Lovric and Marko Lolic, director and editor in chief of the Yugoslav daily BORBA, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of foundation of the Yugoslav People's Army, which falls on December 22.

"Once it is necessary to safeguard the country's freedom and independence," General Ljubicic said, "the Yugoslav People's Army is able to conduct all forms of combat actions. [as received] independently or in coordination with the local guards, to repulse any aggressor and under any conditions, regardless of the enemy's strength and technical superiority."

He said, "With 2.3 million men, our local guards are well equipped and trained. They can fulfill all tasks both in peace and war times."

"Yugoslavia pursues a self-reliance policy in arms production," Ljubicic went on to say. "Today, about 70 per cent of the Yugoslav Army's equipment and arms are made in Yugoslavia by applying the country's achievements in arms research."

Referring to Yugoslavia's system of all-people's defence and social self-protection, General Ljubicic stressed that their tasks are to fight "all forces, inside and outside, which would attempt to jeopardize the system of self-management and socialism, the nations' freedom and independence and its territorial integrity."

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S LEADING ORGAN MEETS

OW201409Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held a session today under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, according to AGERPRES.

The session approved a draft law on the form, planning, distribution and delivery to the state of profits, a draft law on education, and a draft law on customs duty. These draft laws will be submitted to the grand national assembly for approval.

The session decided that in accordance with the provisions of the current five-year plan, the retail prices of a number of commodities will be raised next year to ensure their profit rates. In view of the forthcoming price increase of some children's goods and in order not to increase the burden of families with more children, the session decided to increase the state subsidy for every child by ten lei per month. Taking into consideration of the much higher military spending in the state budget for 1979, the session decided to allocate part of the military spending for 1979 to ensure the increase of state subsidy to children. The session held that this measure will not affect the equipment and combat capability of the armed forces and their ability to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the motherland.

The session examined the preparations for the plan of foreign trade for 1979. It pointed out that the increase in oil price on the international market has posed a fresh complex question to the fuel supply of Romania. Therefore, it asked various economic departments to make continued efforts to reduce energy consumption, improve production technology, put an end to the waste of energy and practise strict economy to set off the additional spending caused by oil price hikes.

The session discussed and approved amendments to the act of checking up the resources of personal property formulated in 1968 to prevent some people from getting rich through illegal means.

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The session discussed and approved measures on enlarging the scope of shortening weekly working hours in 1979, and priority will be given to those departments with more women workers and harder working conditions. As a result, workers and employees enjoying shorter weekly working hours will increase from the present 19.5 percent of the total to 9-60 percent next year.

NATO STUDYING MILITARY AID TO TURKEY, PORTUGAL

OW202027Y Peking NCNA in English 2000 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--The ad hoc committee of the NATO discussed the question of military aid to Turkey and Portugal at a meeting held at the NATO headquarters here last week, according to today's ATLANTIC NEWS. At the meeting, the Turkish delegation gave details of its needs, which will be examined in the light of Turkey's role in the NATO. Some observers noted that the troubled situation in Iran makes aid to Turkey all the more in the interests of the NATO itself.

The meeting also discussed the contributions of the Portuguese Armed Forces in the NATO's southern flank. The NATO's winter ministerial council, which met on December 7 and 8, reaffirmed the need to help the two countries.

SPANISH, TURKISH GROUPS SUPPORT MAO'S THREE-WORLD THEORY

OW161805Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Spanish Workers Revolutionary Organization and the Turkish Worker-Peasant Party "are determined to fight resolutely against the revisionists of all shades who attack Mao Tsetung's theory on the three worlds--the class line and strategy for world revolution of the contemporary international proletariat," declared a joint communique issued by the two parties at the end of October, according to a report from Istanbul.

The communique published recently by the Turkish newspaper AYDINLIK stressed that they will "attach great importance to applying creatively this theory to the specific conditions of their respective countries."

"Today, holding high the banner of scientific socialism means first of all acknowledging and safeguarding the contributions of the great teacher Mao Tsetung," the joint communique said. "The two parties agree that in the struggle against modern revisionism, the Soviet revisionist clique should be taken as the main target," the communique pointed out. The two parties affirmed that they "will struggle for the building up of a united front composed of world people and people of all menaced countries to oppose the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular," the communique declared.

"The two parties support the people of Kampuchea in their struggle in defence of their fatherland and revolution and against the aggression instigated by the Soviet social-imperialists," the communique said.

A delegation of the Spanish Workers Revolutionary Organization visited Turkey in the later half of October at the invitation of the Turkish Worker-Peasant Party.

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ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY PETES PRC EMBASSY OFFICIALS

OW210756Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Abdelkader Boussselham, general director of the political department of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, gave a luncheon here today for the diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Tu I and other Chinese diplomats attended the luncheon.

The two sides congratulated each other on this remarkable day and wished continuous consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation binding the two countries in the past 20 years. General Director Boussselham said in his toast, "the Algerian people will always stand by the fighting brothers of China."

The Chinese side conveyed to their hosts a message of congratulations from Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Boutelika on the occasion.

EGYPTIAN VIEW ON STALEMATED TREATY TALKS NOTED

OW182103Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 18 Dec (HSINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat said in an interview with the AP correspondent here today that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was responsible for Israel's failure in signing a peace treaty with Egypt, according to press reports here today. As-Sadat said the peace treaty would be signed sooner or later, but he could not say that how long the process of breaking the present stalemate would (?go) as everything now depends on Begin's attitude.

An Egyptian Government spokesman said yesterday there was no room for bargaining or making compromises in connection with the two Egyptian [words indistinct] the linkage of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty with the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and the maintenance of Egyptian commitments to her Arab neighbours even after the signing of the peace treaty with Israel. "We are convinced that we are being just and so is the United States convinced of the justice of our position," the spokesman added.

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT CITED ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

OW191416Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 18 Dec (HSINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak declared today that to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question, the Palestine issue--the core of the conflict--should be solved, no matter how hard the circumstances might be.

Speaking on behalf of President as-Sadat at the opening session of the fifth annual conference of the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, Mubarak refuted Israeli slanderous arguments on the responsibilities for the stalemate in the current Middle East peace talks. He said that it is not true that Egypt has made any obstacle or new demand on the road to peace. Peace will be achieved in the area in spite of difficulties and Egypt has been working hard to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue ever since President as-Sadat launched his historic peace initiative, he said.

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KING HUSAYN'S REMARKS ON MIDEAST PEACE CITED

OW151408Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Dec (HSINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan left here this afternoon for Italy after paying a four-day working visit to France. During his stay here, he had talks respectively with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on bilateral relations and the Middle East problem.

In an interview with the French television, King Husayn reiterated his stand on a Middle East settlement: "(Israel's) withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 including the Arab part of Jerusalem, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including their right to self-determination under conditions of freedom, and resolution of all aspects of the Palestinian problems in conformity with resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council". He added, "Apart from this, I don't see how peace could really be brought about." King Husayn reportedly said that France and Europe as a whole should play a role in the search for a Middle East peace settlement.

At a press conference here today, the king repeatedly stressed the actual danger of the situation in Iran, not only to Iran but also to the region as a whole.

CHI PENG-FEI CONCLUDES VISIT TO SIERRA LEONE

PRC Ambassador's Dinner

OW201942Y Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Freetown, 9 Dec (HSINHUA)--Second Vice-President of Sierra Leone C.A. Kamara-Taylor reaffirmed here tonight his country's non-alignment policy and reiterated the view that African problems should be solved by the Africans themselves without any foreign interference. He said this at a dinner given by Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Tien Ping for the visit of the Chinese NPC Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei to the country.

He said: "As a non-aligned state, we pursue policies consistent with the non-aligned movement. We deplore colonialism and neo-colonialism and strongly support all liberation movements in Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity." He appreciated the efforts made by the Chinese Government to develop friendly relations with African peoples. In his speech, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei expressed satisfaction with his current visit and wished that Sino-Sierra Leonean friendship will come into full bloom.

Among those attending the dinner were Sierra Leonean cabinet ministers, Secretary-General of the All People's Congress E.T. Kamara, Speaker of the House of Representatives C.W. Betts, Mayor of Freetown June Holstroness, and Sierra Leonean Ambassador to China Koj. Randall.

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Departure for Gambia

OW202207Y Peking NCNA in English 2151 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Freetown, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, concluded his official friendship visit to Sierra Leone today with a second round of talks with Sierra Leonean Second Vice-President Christian A. Kamara-Taylor. During the two rounds of talks, conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere at the guest house where the vice-chairman stayed, they exchanged views on the situation in Africa and a number of other international issues of common interest. Ways and means to strengthen the friendly ties of cooperation between the two countries were also discussed.

Taking part in the talks from the Sierra Leonean side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulai Osman Conteh and other cabinet ministers as well as Sierra Leonean Ambassador to China Kojo Randall. From the Chinese side were Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister, Tai Pei-chen, deputy director of the Department of African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Tien Ping, Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone.

Chi Peng-fei and his party left here this afternoon for the Gambia. He was accompanied to the airport from the guest house by Second Vice-President Kamara-Taylor and Foreign Minister Conteh. A cheering and dancing crowd of several hundred people gave the Chinese guests a warm send-off there.

Shaking hands with Kamara-Taylor at the plane-side, Vice-Chairman Chi once again expressed his appreciation of the warm reception given them by the government and people of Sierra Leone and asked the second vice-president to convey his best regards to President Stevens. Kamara-Taylor said "bon voyage" to the vice-chairman and hoped they will meet in Sierra Leone again.

Present at the airport were the All People's Congress Secretary-General Edward Tamba Kamara, Sierra Leonean Ambassador to China Kojo Randall and other high-ranking officials. Also present were Tien Ping, Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone, other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, and representatives of the Chinese experts working in Sierra Leone and Overseas Chinese.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON 'ELECTION FARCE' IN NAMIBIA

HK201041Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Dec 78 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "The 'General Election' Farce Held at the Tip of a Bayonet"]

[Text] The white racist government of South Africa recently rigged a "general election" in Namibia. [paragraph continues]

During this "general election," the South African reactionary authorities dispatched many troops and police, forced the electors to register at bayonet point, carried out a bloody suppression of the people boycotting the election and arrested six leading members of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). This "general election" that was held at the tip of a bayonet was hastily brought to a close on 8 December.

The South African reactionary government had a very sinister motive in staging this farce. With the support of the peoples of Africa and the whole world, there has been a vigorous development in the South African national liberation movement in recent years. The demand to wipe out racism and realize national liberation and independence has become the feeling of the people and the general trend of the revolutionary tide. The South African racist government has become extremely isolated. The South African racists have already realized that it has become very difficult to achieve their desired results by armed suppression alone. While carrying out military suppression, they must simultaneously strengthen political deception. Since this year, the South African authorities have on the one hand expressed their willingness to solve the Namibia question through consultations. At the same time, they have again strengthened their forces in Namibia to suppress the people's righteous struggle. They have repeatedly expressed their willingness to accept the U.N. Security Council resolution on Namibian independence and have agreed to hold a general election under UN supervision. At the same time, they have also arrogantly clamored that the South African army will definitely not leave Namibia. They have also rigged this "general election" farce. All this shows that the South African reactionary authorities are attempting to foster a puppet government under their control to preserve their colonial domination of Namibia.

The African people were contemptuous of this "general election" that was held at the tip of a bayonet. SWAPO and the South African national organization have decided not to accept this bogus election and have expressed their determination to carry the armed struggle against the South African reactionary regime through to the end. The Organization of African Unity has also published a communique saying: "The organization of African unity will continue to support the South West African People's Organization and the people of Namibia in their struggle for self determination and genuine independence." It can be predicted that the occupation authorities in South Africa cannot control the future of Namibia. The future belongs to the militant people of Namibia.

SWAPO LEADER SCORES BOGUS ELECTION IN NAMIBIA

OW201445Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Gaborone, 19 Dec (HSINHUA)--The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) yesterday lashed out at the bogus election conducted by South Africa in Namibia, saying that it made no difference whether the poll in the bogus election was 80 percent or even a 101 percent, according to a report from Windhoek.

Philip Tjerije, acting publicity and information secretary of SWAPO noted that "one can have a 90 per cent electoral result in any absolute and totalitarian form of government, but this reflects nothing more than the degree of force applied to get the people to vote for the dictatorship," he said. Large scale irregularities had occurred during the voter registration period and it was also "evidently clear" they had also happened during the sham election, he said. Tjerije said that apart from a large number of Angolan refugees, South African civil servants, soldiers and policemen had also voted illegally in the elections, and more than 100,000 black workers were "virtually subjected" to the will of their employers. "They had no option but to submit when given a choice between their jobs and dismissal. We have received reports of workers who were either forced to vote or be dismissed for failing to vote."

On top of this, he added, SWAPO believed that 1.2 million people lived in Namibia--a figure which is much higher than the South African estimate. "Those who registered and voted during the bogus election constitute a tiny portion of the potential voters of Namibia," he said.

BRIEFS

YAR PRESS DELEGATION--Peking, 15 Dec--Peking journalist organizations gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a press delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic led by Hassan al-Laozi, vice minister of information and culture. The banquet was hosted by Chin Chuan, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. YAR Ambassador to China Muhammad Abdul Uthman attended the banquet. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit at the invitation of Peking press circles. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW]

FRIENDSHIP GROUP IN MALI--Bamako, 15 Dec--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by its Vice President Lo Shih-kaio left here today after a 12-day friendly visit to Mali. During their visit the Chinese guest were received separately by Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of Rural Development Fagnanama Kone, Minister of Supervision of State Companies and Enterprises Ahmed Mohamed al Hamani, Minister of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture Alpha Konare, and President of the National Union of Women Diop Sira Sissoko. They had friendly talks with the Chinese guests. In their visits to Bamako, Segou, Silibara and Koulikjoro the Chinese guests witnessed the successes gained by the fraternal Malian people in developing the national economy. Wherever it went the delegation was accorded warm hospitality by local governments and people. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW]

SPORTS FACILITIES IN SIERRA LEONE--Freetown, 15 Dec--Sierra Leonean First Vice President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma today expressed satisfaction at the working of a large electronic display board installed at the Siaka Stevens Stadium here when he watched the trial performance of the facility. Accompanied by Chinese ambassador to this country Tien Ping, leader of the Chinese technical team [name indistinct] Yueh-yao and Sierra Leonean Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development Alhaji Sahr H. O. Gborie, the first vice president also inspected the swimming pools of the stadium. The project built with Chinese assistance is now completed. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2050 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW]

FOOTBALL TEAM IN CAPE VERDE--Peking, 15 Dec--The Shantung provincial football team from China left Praia for Senegal yesterday after a 7-day friendly visit to Cape Verde. During the visit, the Chinese football team had two matches with the Cape Verde football team. Minister of Culture and Education Carlos dos Reis received on December 9 the leader of the Chinese team. On December 13, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Cape Verde Wang Wei-ping gave a reception for the visiting team. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1817 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW]

ENVOY IN CAPE VERDE--Peking, 15 Dec--President of the Republic of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira received in Praia yesterday Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Cape Verde Wang Wei-ping, according to a report from that city. They had a friendly talk. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW]

MEDICAL TEAM IN CHAD--Peking, 14 Dec--The Chadian minister of public health and social affairs, Hamdan Abderaman, received and expressed welcome to all members of the first Chinese medical team in Ndjama on December 12. Chinese Ambassador to Chad Miao Chiu-jui was present on the occasion. The Chinese team arrived here on December 6 in accordance with the protocol on China's dispatch of a medical team to Chad which was signed between the two governments in Ndjama on last April 25. [Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 14 Dec 78 OW]

DAKAR INTERNATIONAL FAIR--Dakar, 11 Dec--The Third Dakar International Fair closed here yesterday. During the 13 days it was open, the fair was visited by several hundred thousand people. China took part in the fair for the second time. The Chinese Ambassador to Senegal Tsung Ko-wen and the director of the Chinese Pavilion gave a reception on November 30 to celebrate the Chinese Pavilion Day. [Peking NCNA in English 1719 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW]

UPPER VOLTA ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Peking, 11 Dec--The Upper Volta Ambassador to China and Mrs Bado Guy Mathieu gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the National Day of the Republic of Upper Volta. Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Tzu-kang, Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Cheng To-pin, Vice Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hao Chung-shih, Vice Minister of Light Industry Han Pei-hsin, Vice Minister of Public Health Tsui Yueh-li and Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Lin Lin. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present at the reception. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PROGRESS OF NICARAGUAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE NOTED

OW201938Y Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA correspondent)--It is almost a whole year since the people of Nicaragua launched a mounting struggle against the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship last January. The struggle has dealt a heavy blow at the 42-year Somoza family rule in that country. It has a broad mass base and is a vivid example of integration of a mass movement with armed uprising.

It is writing a brilliant page in the history of the nationalist and democratic struggle in Latin America.

The struggle broke out when Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a well-known opposition leader in Nicaragua, was murdered on January 10, 1978. But fundamentally speaking, it was a total eruption of the long pent-up anger of the people at the Somoza tyranny.

This Central American country with a population of over two million has been under the Somoza family rule since 1936. Politically, the family has dominated the cabinet and parliament, controlled the national guard and imposed a reign of terror against the nationalist and democratic forces at home. Economically, the family and its partners are in control of 340 enterprises and owning 40 per cent of the land in the country. The property of the family is estimated at between 500 million and 800 million U.S. dollars. On the other hand, the broad masses of the people live in abject poverty. The unemployment rate has reached as high as 24.5 per cent. Six out of every ten peasants in the country are suffering from starvation.

For the first time the various political forces in Nicaragua against the Somoza family have formed a united front in the anti-dictatorial struggle this year. A nation-wide general strike broke out soon after the murder of Chamorro. Later, businessmen and members of missionary societies also joined the fight. In July, a broad opposition front formed by more than 10 political parties and trade unions stood forth as one of the largest opposition forces at home. Its political programme demands the resignation of Somoza and the formation of a democratic government. In this struggle against dictatorship, the Sandinist National Liberation Front composed of students, workers, peasants and missionaries launched armed uprising and proclaimed a programme of struggle for the overthrow of Somoza and the establishment of a coalition government. These two powerful groups have thus joined forces in the united struggle.

The formation of a nation-wide united front against dictatorship has stepped up the entire struggle in strength and scale. Between January and September, struggles on a larger scale broke out on more than 10 different occasions. They included three general strikes and three incidents of armed rebellion.

On August 22 the Sandinist National Liberation Front launched a surprise attack and occupied the national palace in the capital. On September 9, the front launched a nation-wide armed uprising in Managua and many other cities of the country. The uprising lasted 13 days. The front has won the support of all sections of the population, particularly the youth. Even certain members of the national guard have joined the ranks of the rebels.

Despite the suppression of the armed uprising, the strike movement and armed struggle have made the tyrannical rule of the Somoza family ever more precarious while the ranks of rebellion have steadily grown in strength with the participation of large numbers of young men and women.

Following the September armed uprising, the Soviet Union and Cuba have tried their best to poke their noses into the struggle, flying the signboard of supporting the Nicaraguan people's struggle. The United States, on the other hand, has tried to stabilize the situation in Nicaragua by forming a new government, while at the same time exclude from the future government certain political forces that have come to the fore in the people's struggle. Under the sponsorship of the United States, an international mediation committee comprising the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic was formed in early October.

It was charged with the responsibility to arrange negotiations between the Somoza regime and the broad opposition front in an effort to resolve Nicaragua's political crisis in a peaceful manner. In spite of Somoza's refusal to step down, the broad opposition front had, from the start of the negotiations, insisted on Somoza's resignation and his leaving the country as a prerequisite to a peaceful settlement. Now, negotiations are continuing on a "referendum" as proposed by the international mediation committee to decide whether Somoza is to resign and to leave the country.

Through a whole year of struggle, all the political forces in Nicaragua which are opposed to Somoza's dictatorial rule have made major political advances. Though dissenting in some points, they are unanimous in the overthrow of Somoza's dictatorial regime whose dictatorial rule in this Central American country is at stake.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN SPORTS DELEGATION--Peking, 12 Dec--Guillermo Lopez Portillo, director general of the Mexican National Sports Committee and leader of the Mexican sports delegation, wound up his friendly visit to China and left here by air today for Thailand together with some members of the delegation. Seeing them off at the airport were Wang Meng and Chen Pei-min, minister and vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Chung Shih-tung, vice president of the All-China Sports Federation, as well as Antonio Duenas Pulido, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy in Peking. The other members of the delegation will leave here shortly. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1557 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW]

NCNA OFFICE IN COLOMBIA--Bogota, 12 Dec--The Bogota office of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY was formally set up here today. A special ceremony for the occasion was held by the Ministry of Communications this afternoon. Minister of Communications Jose Manual Arias Carrizosa greeted the founding of the office in his speech at the ceremony. Chief Correspondent Chiu Ling of the office thanked the government and (?friends) of Colombia for their cooperation, and expressed the belief that the founding of the HSINHUA office will help strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between the Colombian and Chinese people. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1332 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]

REACTION TO NORMALIZATION OF PRC-U.S. RELATIONS REPORTED

OW201147Y [Editorial Report OW] The following PRC radio broadcasts have reported reaction to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan at 0400 GMT on 19 December reports that returned Overseas Chinese in various parts of China are delighted by the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The report quotes Chuang Hsi-chuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and acting chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and Chuang Ming-li, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, as saying: "We hope that Taiwan will soon return to the motherland's embrace and the motherland will be reunified so that our kith and kin Taiwan compatriots and the people of the whole country will be reunited at an early date."

Among others, the report also quotes (Liao Han-hui), chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Association of Returned Overseas Chinese, vice chairman [as heard] of the petrochemical general plant, Taiwan compatriot and returned Overseas Chinese from Japan, as saying: "The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is conducive to urging Taiwan to return to the motherland's embrace and accomplishing the great cause of the motherland's reunification. All patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late. I hope that our elders and brothers in Taiwan will come to the mainland to take a look and work together with the people of the whole country for the motherland's reunification and to build the motherland into a powerful, modern socialist country."

Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan at 1500 GMT on 19 December carries recorded talks by three Taiwanese in Peking on the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The first talk is given by Lin Li-yun, vice chairman of the National Women's Federation. After expressing her joy over the news on the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, she says: "We believe that the happy news on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States will surely encourage the development of our Taiwan compatriots' patriotic reunification movement. The day is not far off when Taiwan compatriots will be reunited with the people of the motherland. We sincerely hope that Taiwan compatriots, our kith and kin, and patriots of all walks of life will respond to Premier Hua Kuo-feng's call, unite with the people of the motherland, carry out the great cause of returning Taiwan to the motherland's embrace and reunifying the country, take the destiny of the motherland into their hands together with the people of the motherland and take part in China's construction so that a powerful China will stand towering in the east of the world and make greater contributions to humanity."

The next talk is given by Su Tzu-heng, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He calls on the people in Taiwan and all patriotic compatriots abroad to work together for the cause of China's reunification.

The third talk is given by (Wu Chin), who returned to mainland China from the United States in 1974 and is now working in the Institute of World Economy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. She says that since her return to mainland China she has fulfilled two long-cherished wishes: to see the Great Wall and the Yangtze River. She believes that many people in Taiwan have the same wish and that their wishes will soon come true.

Former KMT Official

OW210726Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Dec (HSINHUA)--"If I am welcome, I am ready to fly to Taipei for consultations on the great cause of reunifying the motherland," said Liu Fei, a high-ranking official of the former Kuomintang government who is now living in Peking.

Eighty-year-old Liu Fei was one of the representatives of the Kuomintang government to the 1949 peace talks between the Kuomintang government in Nanking and the Chinese Communist Party. He is now member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, Standing Committee member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and central Standing Committee member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

"Because the Kuomintang refused to sign the 'agreement on internal peace' in 1949, our motherland has not yet been reunified. This tears at my heart when I look back to the events of those days," Liu Fei said.

"Since the gang of four was smashed, stability and unity has grown swiftly in the country and all the people are working hard on the four modernizations," he said. "Now the good news about the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has come.

"Is there any patriotic Chinese who does not want to see the motherland reunified when the external and internal situation is so favourable?" he asked.

Recalling the teachings by Chairman Mao during the peace talks, Liu Fei said that those teachings were "unforgettable."

Liu Fei and the other Kuomintang representatives arrived in Peking on April 1, 1949. An "agreement on internal peace" was reached after several days' talks with the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chou En-lai. "Then," Liu Fei said, "Chairman Mao received me and the other Kuomintang representatives.

"Chairman Mao said: 'We communists are for peace, otherwise we wouldn't have invited you here. We don't like fighting. So long as Li Tsung-jen is sincere in the peace talks, he is welcome.'

"Chairman Mao also said: 'We communists mean what we say and are trustworthy as long as you are sincere in the peace talks,'" Liu Fei recalled.

He mentioned another occasion when Chairman Mao talked with him on the reunification of the motherland and national construction. "Chairman Mao said that communists never advocated striking down everyone and that they would unite with all who loved the motherland and upheld reunification. He said that anyone with a skill would be taken care of for the benefit of new China," Liu Fei said.

"I have gained a deep understanding over the past 30 years of the policy formulated by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao that all patriots belong to one family whether they come over early or late and that bad things of the past are forgiven and a forward-looking attitude is taken," Liu Fei stated.

Taiwan Compatriots

OW201951Y Peking NCNA in English 1847 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--A poll taken in Taiwan colleges showed that 70 per cent of those questioned were for the reunification of China, according to an article carried in the October issue of Taiwan's CHUNG HUA MAGAZINE.

The journal also carried an article by a young teacher who says: "The reunification of the nation is a matter of principle...some people, instead of thinking of uniting with the compatriots on the mainland to seek reunification, are keen only on splitting the motherland and eking out a miserable existence. They are not only turning things upside down but are also alienating themselves from the Chinese nation."

The journal HSIA CHAO (SUMMER TIDE), in its September issue, published an interview with a well-known personality who said: "Our ancestors came from the mainland. The people on Taiwan and the mainland are all Chinese and China should be reunified."

Some Taiwan papers have carried articles urging the Taiwan authorities to seek reunification with the mainland through negotiation.

Many Taiwan compatriots, including people from the Kuomintang upper strata, have openly opposed alliance with Russia. The journal HSIA CHAO carried an article in its June issue which said: "The imperialism of tsarist Russia and the social-imperialism of the Soviet Union are the same thing. Their aggression against China remains unchanged." It was still invading China's frontiers and scheming to sabotage China's reunification, the article noted. But now there were those who even advocated siding with Soviet social-imperialism, the article said and commented. "How despicable and vile!" The article continued: "The question of China can be solved only by the Chinese people themselves through their own efforts."

Other articles have pointed out that alliance with Russia was tantamount to "letting wolves into the house" and "helping the enemy invade our own country". They say that under no circumstance should one betray the interests of the nation.

Some Taiwan journals also oppose so-called Taiwan independence. A recent article in CHUNG HUA MAGAZINE pointed out: "Any announcement of Taiwan independence, whether by a party or individual, will not be recognized by the Chinese people. The connivance or support of any foreign government for Taiwan independence constitutes intervention in China's internal affairs and makes those responsible public enemies of the Chinese nation."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HUA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL METALLURGICAL CONFERENCE

OW202230Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1629 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec--The National Conference of Heroes active on the metallurgical front, held to celebrate our country's topping of the 30 million-ton goal in steel production, came to a successful close today at the Great Hall of the People.

Present at the conference were Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, and Vice Premiers of the State Council Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Yung-kuei, Fang I, Wang Chen, Ku Mu, Kang Shih-en and Chen Mu-hua.

Chairman Hua spoke at the conference. On behalf of the party Central Committee and State Council, he extended congratulations and greetings to all workers, staff members and their families on the metallurgical front. He then said: The year 1978 has witnessed great achievements in all aspects on the metallurgical front. There have been great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; leading bodies at all levels have been consolidated; a mass movement has been launched to learn from Taching and catch up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, advanced collectives and individuals and outstanding exploits have emerged in a continuous flow. This year's steel output, originally planned for 28 million tons, will reach 31 million tons by the end of 1978, an increase of more than 7 million tons over last year. Iron output will reach 34 million tons by the end of this year, an increase of 9 million tons over last year. The production of nonferrous metals is also good. This is the first time in the history of our country that, in 1 year, iron and steel output has risen by such big margins. This means that our country's iron and steel industry has already shaken off the stagnation which occurred twice in the history of our country and has extricated itself from the grave situation brought about by the "gang of four" on the metallurgical front.

Chairman Hua said: We have achieved big successes but we must not grow complacent. Our steel output is still very low, in terms of per-capita holding for our 800 million people and in view of the needs occasioned by the four modernizations, and quality, variety and specifications fall far short of state requirements. He said: Our iron and steel industry has great potentialities. We shall not only build new iron and steel enterprises but also bring the role of old enterprises into full play.

Chairman Hua called on representatives of labour heroes and outstanding collectives at the conference to play the role of initiators, the role of backbone and the role of a bridge so as to deepen the movement to learn from and catch up with the advanced. He urged all workers and staff members on the metallurgical front, in accordance with the line of the party Central Committee and the general tasks set by the Fifth NPC, to make continuous efforts, carry forward their achievements and overcome their shortcomings in the new year and work hard so as to fulfill next year's production targets for iron, steel and nonferrous metals and achieve still greater successes to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Chairman Hua's speech recieved long, warm applause from the representatives at the conference.

During the conference, the representatives conscientiously studied a report by Vice Premier Kang Shih-en and specifically discussed measures and methods to modernize the metallurgical industry. They freely discussed the great victory of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as well as the excellent situation. They also exchanged fine experiences in learning from Taching, catching up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, consolidating enterprises and building the ranks of workers.

The conference reviewed the achievements made in production, construction, scientific research and other aspects of the metallurgical front and discussed the tasks for the metallurgical industry in 1979. During the conference, representatives of the Panchihhualanchien iron mine, No 20 metallurgical construction company, the iron smelting plant under the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the steel smelting plant under the Capital Iron and Steel Company and 48 other units challenged one another to reach advanced levels at home and abroad and accepted one another's challenges. They voiced their determination to bring about an upsurge in the socialist emulation campaign.

At the closing ceremony, Yeh Chih-chiang, vice minister of metallurgy, read out the "resolution adopted by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on conferring titles of labor heroes and heroic collectives, model workers and advanced collectives, and quality pace setters and quality advanced collectives." Amid warm applause and lively music, Vice Premiers Wang Chen and Ku Mu separately gave the awards to the labor heroes and heroic collectives.

Minister of Metallurgy Tang Ko delivered a closing speech. He said: This conference of heroes not only celebrates their achievements, but it is also one of mobilization to guide the metallurgical industry into the orbit of modernization and an oath-taking conference to win even greater achievements in iron and steel production next year.

Tang Ko asked the workers on the metallurgical front to do the following four things:

1. It is, first of all, necessary to cherish, consolidate and develop our favorable situation, which is characterized by stability and unity. This calls for efforts to begin well and end well the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," continue to consolidate and build well all leading groups, conscientiously implement the party's policies, solve problems handed down to us well, and guide all the people to look forward, work hard with one heart and one mind and concentrate all our efforts toward realizing the modernizations.
2. Efforts must be made to emancipate one's mind, start up the machinery, eradicate blind faith and respect science. We must follow Chairman Hua's instruction: "Further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps." We must dare to proceed from reality, discover and solve problems. We must become pathbreakers in daring to think, explore and create. We must not become cowards with inflexible minds, sticking to established practices and always following beaten tracks. We must become honest people upholding truth and correcting mistakes, display a decent work style and dare to speak the truth. We must not become like grass blown at the will of a wind or doubledealers following an opportunist road and trimming our sails to the wind.
3. It is necessary to develop a movement to study modern science, technology and management rapidly and in an organized and well-guided manner. Leading cadres, labor heroes and model workers must take the lead in studying technology, economics and management and to master laws governing socialist modernization, as well as modern knowledge, technical know-how and management methods. Only by studying well, will it be possible for us to achieve transformations well and quickly.
4. Efforts must be made to actively transform, according to the principles and policies of the central authorities, the superstructure and relations of production that fail to keep pace with the needs in modernization. We must develop metallurgy according to economic laws and do away with bureaucratic methods of management. We must oppose bureaucratic work styles, streamline overstaffed and duplicatory organs, simplify procedures and raise efficiency. We must strengthen our sense of responsibility, and give management and technical personnel authority and charge them with responsibility.

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Those who shoulder responsibility must have authority. We must change the situation in which the collective is responsible in name, but no one is actually responsible. It is necessary to implement the principle "to each according to his work." We must never hesitate to reward or punish anyone meriting such action. Whoever contributes more should get more.

Comrade Tang Ko said: Although we have scored some achievements, we are still far behind in meeting the needs of the party and the people. We must be humble and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, carry forward our achievements, overcome our shortcomings and forge ahead by upholding the theory of one dividing into two. We must follow Chairman Hua's instruction to work hard in a down-to-earth manner, turn out more steel and rolled steel of high quality and make even greater contributions to the realization of the four modernizations in the new year.

Outstanding Workers Cited

OW201314Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng today congratulated Chinese steel workers on topping the 30-million-ton mark in steel production this year and urged them to make further efforts to produce more iron and steel next year for the modernization of the country.

Three hundred and twenty outstanding workers who made great contributions this year were honoured with the titles of labour heroes or model workers. Advanced units were also given honorary titles. A number of workers were cited for doing work of a high quality.

Among them were Wang Chun-shao of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, initiator of the national emulation among joint ore extracting and transport teams of open-cut metallurgical mines; Chao Ching-chih, national champion of the emulation and a team leader from the Lanchien iron mine in Szechwan; Chao Kuo-wen of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company in northeast China whose team has a good record in the emulation; Ku Ssu-hsiang, crew head of the No 4 blast furnace of the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking cited for turning out one million tons of pig iron without rejects. The No 17 open hearth furnace of Anshan is the winner in a national contest; the Ma Wan-shui tunnelling brigade of the Hanhsing metallurgical mine in north China is a veteran advanced unit with a good record stretching back 30 years; and carpenter-turned deputy chief engineer Huang Jung-chang of the Chungking Iron and Steel Company in southwest China was also cited.

HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS CCP MAY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MODERNIZATION

OW210831Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Dec (KYODO)--Party officials in Wuhan, in Hupeh Province of China, have reportedly hinted that the China Communist Party may announce in several days a communique adopted at a recent plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, the neutral Hong Kong daily MING PAO said Thursday.

Quoting travelers returning from Wuhan, the daily said the Chinese communique would center on the four-point state modernization program.

So far, Chinese authorities have not confirmed the holding of the third plenary session of the party committee.

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However, the Hong Kong daily reported that the Wuhan officials said the party central leadership had convened important meetings in rapid succession recently, such as a top-level party meeting, a leaders' policy study meeting and the third plenary session of the party Central Committee.

The daily said the Chinese local leaders had told the travelers that the forthcoming modernization communique would envisage the laying of the groundwork for modernization in 1979 and 1980 through the introduction of funds and technology from foreign countries.

In the second stage, the daily said, the communique will call for the completion of the modernization policy under three five-year programs. This means moving up of the earlier target year of 2000 for its completion by five years to 1995, it said. It added that this step would correspond with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's desire to speed up the modernization policy.

Referring to the party personnel policy, the Chinese local leaders told the travelers that there would be no change in the present members of the party Political Department, the daily said. Four or five new members may join the Politburo, it predicted.

Those rumored as likely to become new Politburo members include Hu Yao-pang, head of the party Organization Department and one of the vice chairmen of the National People's Congress; Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei provincial committee; and Minister of Culture Huang Chen, the daily said.

Meanwhile, left-wing newspapers in Hong Kong are also preparing for the announcement of the Chinese party communique, believing that it will come soon.

ARTICLES APPEAR TO 'QUESTION' MAO'S DEFENSE, CULTURAL POLICIES

OW201420Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1350 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (AFP)--Most Chinese would agree today that Mao Tsetung knew nothing about economics, but it now seems he was also out of his depth in cultural and defence matters.

This was implied in two articles published this week by the Communist Party newspaper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The first, an editorial published on Monday, was taken from the people's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. The second, which appeared yesterday, dealt with Mao's cultural campaign known as the "hundred flowers" and "democracy in art".

One conclusion was that Mao, who initiated the hundred flowers policy in art, failed to really put it into practice. The other was that his military theories, transformed into "religious dogma" by Marshal Lin Piao and the gang of four, needed updating to ensure a Chinese victory under modern conditions of "defensive" warfare.

In neither of the articles was Mao directly blamed for the death of democratic literary creation in China in the past or for the outdated structures of China's defense system. It was almost as though he had only played a ceremonial role for 20 years, the articles seemed to imply. In both texts however the message was clear enough: The CHIEH FANG CHOU PAO--the army publication--criticized the "unilateral fashion" in which certain "comrades" interpreted Mao's military thinking. It said Mao's words had been cited out of context and turned into "religious decrees" by Lin Piao and the "four".

It was necessary at present to apply Mao's military theories in conjunction with study of his military works while taking account of their historical context, the army paper said. The paper said one theory should not be used to defend another theory, nor this phrase (of Mao) to explain "that phrase" as is the practice of "pedantic and ignorant folk".

Let us develop Mao's military thinking but with "present-day conditions" in mind, CHIEH FANG CHUN PAO said.

In the wake of the recent rehabilitation of Marshal Peng Te-huai, former defence minister who disagreed with the late Communist Party chairman's military and economic politics, the army (?paper) attacked those who found something "mysterious" in expanding on Mao's military thinking. In fact, there was nothing odd about combining Mao's thoughts with practical considerations and new principles. "New methods" must be worked out with the aim of "winning future wars of resistance", the army daily said.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY in its article on democracy in art echoed the criticisms vented by posters at the "Democratic Wall". The daily pointed out that for "more than 20 years... though lack of democracy" Mao's watchword "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools compete with each other" had never been conscientiously applied.

NIEH JUNG-CHEN, FANG I RECEIVE SCIENTISTS 14 DECEMBER

OW201257Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1806 GMT 17 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Dec--On the afternoon of 14 December Comrades Nieh Jung-chen and Fang I cordially received the biochemists and organic chemists who are attending a conference in Peking. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People. Present were celebrated scientists Chou Pei-yuan, Yang Shih-hsien, Yen Chi-tzu, Hua Lo-keng, Chien San-chiang, Pei Shih-chang, Wang Ying-lai, Feng Te-pei, Wang Yu, Liu Ta-kang, Liang Shu-chuan, Hsing Chi-i, Tsao Tien-chin, Niu Ching-i, Tsou Cheng-lu, Chang Lung-hsiang, and Kuo Hsing-hsien.

During the meeting, Comrades Nieh Jung-chen and Fang I urged the scientific workers present to concentrate their energies on major research projects and scale the heights in science. They pointed out with pleasure that the present buoyant democratic life of the people both in and outside the party is an important condition for promoting stability and unity and achieving modernization with all-out efforts. In order to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology, we must implement various policies and adopt various measures to encourage our scientists to work hard, to feel free at discussions and to be bold in initiative.

Comrades Nieh Jung-chen and Fang I expressed the hope that scientists of the older generation would take good care of their health and make new contributions to another Long March. Turning to young scientists, they said: You are the backbone force in scaling the heights. We hope you will double your efforts and score great achievements in science and technology for the realization of the four modernizations. They stressed that the emphasis in the work of the whole party and country must be shifted to modernization and technical revolution. Shouldering an arduous task, our scientific front should mobilize all positive factors, generate the greatest drive and initiative, promote international academic exchange and cooperation and raise our country's scientific and technical levels to a new high level.

Also present at the meeting were Chang Ching-fu, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Li Chang, Hu Ko-shih, Yu Kuang-yuan, Yu Wen, and Tung Ta-lin.

FURTHER PROVINCIAL REACTION TO TENG, LI TALKS WITH FOREIGNERS

SK201252Y [Editorial Report SK] Following is a roundup of PRC provincial broadcasts on local reaction to recent talks Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien held with foreign visitors on stability, unity and China's four modernizations.

Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 7 December reported on production of the Shantung provincial power front. The item reported that the power front of Shantung Province had prefulfilled its annual production plan and that "recently, after studying talks Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien held with foreign friends, the vast numbers of staff members and workers on the power front of our province came to realize that the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity which is an indispensable condition for realizing the four modernizations was not achieved very easily," and that they should constantly consolidate and develop this excellent situation.

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 10 December reported on how Teng Hsiao-ping's and Li Hsien-nien's talks with foreigners boosted the enthusiasm of staff members and workers of the state-run Tientsin experimental factory. It said: "The important talks of Vice Premiers Teng and Li held recently with foreign friends have greatly inspired all the staff members and workers of the state-run Tientsin experimental factory. They said that what they expected was an excellent situation of stability and unity and what they thought about was how to make contributions to the four modernizations. They were determined to follow the guidelines given in the talks of Vice Premiers Teng and Li in their actual deeds to realize the four modernizations." This program also reported on the Tientsin grain and oil processing machinery plant, reporting: "The vast numbers of party members, cadres and people of the Tientsin grain and oil processing machinery plant have conscientiously studied the important talks of Vice Premiers Teng and Li with foreign friends and, receiving the great change that has occurred in this plant, talked animatedly about the excellent situation. They have come to understand more clearly that the political situation characterized by stability and unity is an indispensable premise and condition for the realization of the four modernizations, and are determined to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, devote themselves to the four modernizations and make more contributions to achieving great development."

Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 December carried a report on the production of the (Chinan) chemical engineering plant after the downfall of the gang of four. The item began: "Vice Chairmen Teng's and Li's talks with foreign friends attracted the attention of the vast numbers of staff members and workers of the Chinan chemical engineering plant. Over the past few days, the broad masses of cadres and workers of this plant have studied and discussed them. They unanimously held that the talks had expressed what is in their own minds."

Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 15 December reported on the power generating situation of the Laiwu powerplant. The item said: "Cadres, staff members and workers of the Laiwu powerplant were greatly inspired when they studied the talks of Vice Premiers' Teng and Li with foreign friends and reviewed the achievements they scored in implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. They were determined to develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, generate more power and become vanguards of the four modernizations."

Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 18 December carried a report on production of the Kirin carbon plant.

After giving some figures on production, the report stated: "In connection with its actual situation of stability and unity and its situation in developing revolution and production, this plant studied Vice Premiers Teng's and Li's talks with foreign friends recently, which greatly encouraged and educated them. They were determined to value highly and develop the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity and concentrate their efforts on the realization of the four modernizations."

Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 December carried a report on Chinchung Prefecture's industrial and agricultural production. It said: "The vast numbers of cadres and people in Chinchung Prefecture studied the talks of Vice Chairmen Teng and Li with foreign friends, united together, made concerted efforts, and were determined to contribute to accelerating the four modernizations."

PEOPLE'S DAILY 'GUEST COMMENTATOR' ON TIENANMEN EXPERIENCE

OW211218Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Dec (HSINHUA)--In a socialist society and with the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party must continue leading the people in fighting for and safeguarding democracy so as to achieve a high level of centralization on a broad basis of democracy. This is the fundamental lesson of the 1976 Tienanmen events, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY guest commentator in an article entitled "Long Live the People". Only in this way is it possible to bring about stability and unity and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and make China a powerful, modern socialist country, the commentator states.

The article, in three parts, points up what is useful for the present modernization drive in the experience of the Tienanmen movement to mourn Premier Chou En-Lai and strike at the gang of four.

The first part describes the Tienanmen events as the result of suppression of democracy by the gang of four. The masses had to rise up in resistance because they were denied their constitutional rights while socialism was in danger.

The second part describes the Tienanmen events as a milestone of history, auguring the downfall of the gang, and as a prelude to the new period of modernization in China.

The last part calls for expansion of socialist democracy as the country concentrates on modernization. Stressing the need for the people to fight for democracy, the PEOPLE'S DAILY points out that the struggle must be guided by the Communist Party so as to avoid deviations towards ultra-democracy and anarchism.

The article criticizes detractors of the Tienanmen events who take exception to the people's fight against the gang before the party Central Committee took action against them. HSINHUA will release an abridged translation of the article.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMEMORATES CANTON UPRISING

HK201109Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 11 Dec 78 pp 2, 4 HK

[Article by Liu Lung-chao [0491 1702 3390]: "The Brilliance of the Canton Soviet Government"]

[Excerpts] The Canton Uprising was another important armed insurrection led by our party after the Nanchang and Autumn Harvest uprisings.

Although this uprising was unfortunately foiled by the joint encirclement of foreign and domestic counterrevolutionary forces, the heroic struggle waged by the insurrectionists and the soviet government established during the uprising enabled the revolutionary people to see a glimpse of light and a future of triumph in a world of darkness.

Beginning on 15 April, 1927, reactionary warlords in Canton organized special committees and dispatched military police to disarm worker pickets and destroy the peasant self-defense crops. They closed more than 200 trade unions and revolutionary organizations and arrested 2,100 revolutionary workers and peasants. More than 100 Communist Party members were secretly shot and their corpses dumped into the Humen River. However, Kwangtung had been exposed to the influences of the democratic revolution and the working class. The peasantry had rich experiences in economic and political struggles. The awakened workers and peasants were very angry, they strengthened their solidarity and continuously waged struggles. On 24 April 1927, the Canton workers staged a general alliance strike. The peasants around Shaokuan also later rose in armed struggle. On 19 June, more than 20,000 workers in Canton held a mammoth demonstration to commemorate the second anniversary of the Canton-Hong Kong strike and put forward the slogan of protecting the rights of all strikers. On 23 June, another 30,000 workers held a mass rally to commemorate the second anniversary of the Shakee massacre and raised a slogan for the release of all political prisoners. These heroic struggles by the worker masses showed that armed struggle had become the urgent demand of the masses.

At the end of September 1927, the Kuomintang troops of Chang Fa-kuei [1728 4099 1145] and Huang Chi-hsiang [7806 3825 5046]--particularly the 4th Army which had already betrayed the revolution but still wore the "leftist" mask to hoodwink the masses--returned from Wuhan to Canton. The working masses in Canton became all the more infuriated. In October, sailors serving on the Canton-Hong Kong, Canton-Macao, Hong Kong-Swato and other inland routes staged a general strike. Later, there were strikes by press workers as well as demonstrations against the white terror. On 1 November, several thousand workers in Canton paraded with red flags and demanded the release of workers who were arrested in the "April 15" incident. On the same day, peasant insurgent troops took Haifeng. Later, Lufeng, Chiehshih and Chiehcheng were successively seized by peasant insurgent forces. On 25 November, the Kuomintang Chang-Huang troops took off their masks and closed the mess halls and dormitories which had been set up for more than 20,000 workers after the Canton-Hong Kong strike 2 years earlier. This immediately led to riots everywhere, with workers fighting with bare hands in self-defense against the armed military police. At this point, the workers mostly realized that the only way they could free themselves from ruthless oppression was through heroic armed uprising.

The dogfights among the warlords at this time had pushed the development of the revolutionary situation forward. Under this critical condition, Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee Comrade Chang Tai-lei [1728 1132 7191] first set up a revolutionary military commission and organized more than 2,000 workers who had experience in struggle into 7 combined units of Red Guards. In addition, he also organized motor transport teams, communications destruction teams and brigades for the elimination of counterrevolutionaries. On 7 December, a secret worker-peasant-soldier congress was held. During this congress, 10 executive members were elected by worker representatives, 3 by peasant representatives and another 3 by soldier representatives. They also mapped out the political platform of the Canton Soviet Government and planned to stage their uprising on 13 December. However, their secret munitions cache was destroyed by the reactionary public security bureau on 9 December. [paragraph continues]

Because of this, a special curfew was imposed the following day and house-to-house searches were carried out round-the-clock. General Field Commander Huang Chi-hsiang of the Chang-Huang army also returned to the provincial capital that very day and called back the newly organized 1st Division from Chiangmen on the south route to guard Canton. Under the pressure of events, Comrade Chang Tai-lei, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, noted northern expedition General Comrade Yeh Ting [5509 2185], who had come to Canton after the Nanchang Uprising, Comrade Nieh Jung-chen of the Kwangtung Provincial Military Commission and Comrade Yun Tai-ying [1926 0108 5391], early chief political instructor of the Huangpu Military Academy, met at the Shaho training regiment 2 hours before dawn on 11 December 1927. As head of the regiment, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying summoned all the 2,200 cadets together and invited Comrade Chang Tai-lei to give a talk on "fighting for the establishment of the Canton Soviet Government." Filled with a sense of urgency, excitement and enthusiasm, they shot the chief of staff who had spied for the Chang-Huang faction along with several other reactionary officers and pledged to stage an uprising. Comrade Yeh Chien-ying personally led the 1st Battalion and the 1st combined unit of Red Guards, which was comprised of drivers, to attack the most reactionary general security force of the public security bureau. Comrade Nieh Jung-chen led the 2d Battalion to disarm the garrison regiment, and Comrade Yeh Ting led the 3d Battalion to disarm the artillery regiment. Apart from this, the other six combined units of Red Guards were sent to attack other garrison areas of Canton. Comrade Yang Yin [2799 3009] was a principal commander at that time. Comrade Teng Fa [6772 4099] was deputy commander of the force which attacked the 5th Garrison area. Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien was head of the 6th combined unit of Red Guards.

On the morning of 11 December, the insurgent forces seized the railroad terminus of the Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Sanshui lines and the Huangsha station. The workers of the Canton-Sanshui Railroad Bureau even joined forces with the peasants and pursued the defeated enemies. Led by Lo I-yuan [5012 4860 0954], the peasant forces in the suburbs broke into Canton from the large and small northern gates. The Chinese Communist Party openly published its party organ RED FLAG that morning and distributed propaganda sheets to report the details of the soviet revolution. The propaganda sheets said: "After a heroic struggle, the combined revolutionary forces of workers, peasants and soldiers have seized political power in Canton. Under the command of the Red Army, the majority of soldiers who stayed behind to guard Canton took part in this riot. At 0400 on 11 December, 5,000 worker-Red Guards seized the public security bureau, disarmed the bureau's security force and released all revolutionary political prisoners. After this, our soldiers and Red Guards occupied all reactionary organs with the help of pistols, bombs and rifles."

At 1400, representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers held their first soviet congress at Canton's No 1 park. The Kwangtung navy also sent its representatives to the congress. They all unanimously supported the establishment of the soviet government. Foreign revolutionary sympathizers usually call this the "Canton Commune."

At the time, foreign and domestic newspapers all reprinted the following Hong Kong dispatch: "On the afternoon of the 11 December, Canton held a congress at the No 1 park and set up its soviet government." The task of the congress was mainly to quickly elect the various members of the soviet government. Worker leader Comrade Su Chao-cheng [5685 0340 1767] was elected chairman, but since he was in Shanghai, Comrade Chang Tai-lei was to act for him until his return, and Comrade Yun Tai-ying was elected secretary. Comrade Yeh Ting was appointed general commander, Comrade Yeh Chieh-ying deputy general commander and Comrade Hsu Kuang-ying [1776 1342 5391] chief of staff of the Worker-Peasant Red Army. [paragraph continues]

The soviet government promulgated the following major policies: All workers will receive raises and will be able to supervise production and work an 8-hour day; all land will be nationalized and redistributed to the peasants, soldiers and unemployed for free cultivation; the livelihood of soldiers will be improved; the houses and property of bureaucrats and landlords will be confiscated for the relief of the poor; all levies, debts and loan interests borne by laborers will be abolished; efforts will be made to unite with the Soviet Union and to overthrow imperialism; and so forth. In this way, the Canton Soviet Government, which shocked the whole world, emerged in south China's No 1 city amidst armed struggles waged by the masses of handpicked and brave workers, peasants and soldiers.

The British, U.S., Japanese and French imperialist consults in Canton constantly fought among themselves in scrambling for spheres of influence. However, struck with fear on seeing that the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers had victoriously organized their soviet, they held an emergency meeting at Shameen on the 11th and incited the warlords to resort to violence. When they saw that the reactionary warlords were unable to suppress the revolution, they brazenly joined in the direct fighting against the people of Canton.

On the evening of 12 December, the enemy troops which marched in from the north seized Huangsha station and steadily pressed toward the soviet government on Weihsin Road. However, they were repulsed by the heroic Red Guards. The area around Changti was aflame due to bombardment by enemy warships, and many civilian houses were burned. The imperialists at Shameen also sent more marines into battle.

Outside Canton, warlords of various factions who were formerly against Chang Fa-kuei and Huang Chi-chsiang, including the reactionary troops of Chien Ta-chun [6929 1129 6874] and Chen Chi-tang [7115 3444 2768] on the eastern route, the reactionary troops of Hsu Ching-tang [1776 2529 1048] on the southern route and the reactionary troops of Huang Shao-hung [7806 4801 4540] under Kuei Yung-ching's [2710 3057 3237] system on the western route, all reached a temporary agreement and ruthlessly resorted to violence against us.

On the afternoon of 13 December 1927, more than 40,000 enemy troops closed in on Weihsin Road. The Canton Soviet Government, which was also the Red Army's headquarters, was besieged by enemy troops. Most comrades who tried to break out through Hunghuakang were slaughtered in cold blood. In this way, the world-shaking Canton Uprising was thwarted by the joint encirclement of foreign and domestic counterrevolutionary forces.

Although the Canton Uprising was tragically thwarted, it had somehow smashed the frenzied killing by counterrevolutionaries, inspired the Chinese people to carry on with the revolution and given the unruly enemy a deserved rebuff. As Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, then deputy general commander of the Worker-Peasant Red Army, correctly summed up: "The Canton Uprising was by no means a passive 'battle to repel enemy troops.' It was a positive and heroic counterattack waged by our party and the revolutionary people under its leadership against counterrevolutionary forces at a critical turning point. Its purpose was to save the revolution and smash the rabid attacks of counterrevolutionaries, as Chairman Mao said in his book 'On Coalition Government': The heroic Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people 'were neither cowed nor conquered nor exterminated. They picked themselves up, wiped off the blood, buried their fallen comrades and went into battle again.'"

KWANGMING DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE IN MEMORY OF LI TA

HK190931Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Dec 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Li Hsin-tien [2621 1800 1131] "Do Not Die in the Ditch, but Be a Veteran Soldier on the Literary Forum--in Memory of My Father, Comrade Li Ta [2621 6671]]"

[Excerpts] I carefully opened the parcel sent to me by the People's Publishing House. My eyes were dimmed when I saw the gilded characters--"Wei Wu Pien Cheng Fa Ta Kang" ["An Outline of Materialist Dialectics"]--on the spine of an orange-red-covered book. Despite his illness, my father had painstakingly written this book during his last years.

"Wen Wu Pien Cheng Fa Ta Kang" is the first half of "Ma Ko Ssu Chu I Che Hsueh Ta Kang" ["An Outline of Marxist Philosophy"] written and compiled by him. Chairman Mao personally assigned him the task of writing and compiling this book in 1961. Upon receiving this task, father immediately obtained assistants and worked selflessly. I can still remember that he had just begun to recover from an illness when I went from Wuhan to see him in Peking in the spring of 1963. He introduced his assistants to me, praising them for their hard work. He said: "I feel that I don't have much time left and I may die at any moment. My only last wish is that I have enough time to finish this book and present it to Chairman Mao so that I can accomplish the task he gave me."

The work of writing "Wei Wu Pien Cheng Fa Ta Kang" started after Chairman Mao had a chat with him on "She Hui Hsueh Ta Kang" ["An Outline of Sociology"]--which he wrote during the 1930s--and asked him to revise and publish it.

"She Hui Hsueh Ta Kang" was a textbook written by father when he taught in the College of Law and Commerce at Peking University. To cope with the reactionaries' publications censor, he tactfully employed the "language used by slaves" as Lenin called it, substituted Karl for Marx, Ilyich for Lenin, and rendered proletariat and bourgeoisie by transliteration. He gave this Marxist philosophy textbook an obscure name--"She Hui Hsueh Ta Kang." This book was published by the Shanghai Pikengtang Book Store in May 1937.

In Shanghai, our family lived in a secluded alley in the French concession. Father worked hard all day writing and translating Marxist articles. He and some friends founded the Kunming Book Store, which published progressive books. Recommended by underground party members, he later taught in a university. In 1932, he went to Peking to teach at various universities. He also wrote such books as "Ching Chi Hsueh Ta Kang" ["An Outline of Economics"] and "Huo Pi Hsueh Kai Lun" ["A Summary of Monetary Science"]. Before and after the "9 December incident," progressive students of various universities loved to hear his lectures on Marxist-Leninist truth.

Under the Kuomintang white terror, father was in dire straits. Our house in Shanghai was visited by intruders from time to time and was once searched. Through various channels, the Kuomintang reactionaries tempted father to teach in Nanking. Father replied: "I will not accept the job, even if you pay me 1,000 silver dollars a month!" While in Peking, he resolutely refused to communicate with Hu Shih, Chiang Meng-lin and their ilk. Nor did he participate in social activities embellishing the reactionaries. He just shrugged off the Kuomintang reactionaries' continued coercion, surveillance and menace. During the war of resistance against Japan, father went from Hunan to Kwangtung, Kwangsi and then Szechwan and taught in various universities in these places. In most cases, however, an order for his dismissal arrived soon after he had taken up his post. [paragraph continues]

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Eventually, he chose to return to his hometown, where he lived in poverty and was in poor health and yet did not bow to the Kuomintang reactionaries. When the Japanese bandits later invaded Honan, Kwangsi and Kweichow, they came to arrest father, but he fled to the mountains; where he almost died of hunger. Esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, who was in Chungkiang, was very concerned about father's conditions. He took very good care of my mother and younger sister who were then in Chungking.

After liberation, father regarded himself as a veteran soldier on the Marxist theoretical front. He imposed sterner demands on himself and strived to accomplish the task the party had assigned him. In 1961, he exerted utmost efforts to write and compile "Wei Wen Pien Chung Fa Ta Kang." He was old and weak and his illness worsened. The doctor asked him to stop writing, but he refused. I can still remember the poem he wrote at that moment specially to express his thoughts. Two lines of this poem read: "I will never die in the ditch but will be a veteran soldier on the literary forum!" He was resting in Peking in the winter of 1961. When we visited him, he was about to submit the first volume of "Wei Wen Pien Chung Fa Ta Kang" to the central leading comrades for perusal and approval. After dispatching the draft of this volume, he was anxious to go back to Wuhan University to continue writing the second half of this book. He left Peking for Wuhan at the end of January 1966. Beyond my expectation, that was the last time we ever saw him.

PEKING WALLPOSTER CRITICIZES WAGE SYSTEM

OW210213Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Dec (KYODO)--Wall papers carrying the stern criticism that the on-going reform in the wage system is widening the gap in wages and even violates the spirit of communism were put up in Peking Wednesday. The papers that proposed immediate modification of wrong wage adjustment regulations were written by beneficiaries of wage adjustments this spring.

After cancelling the principle of equality advocated by the "gang of four", as discouraging Chinese workers' will to work, China has been adjusting their wages according to labor and capability with extra allowances. The contributors criticized the existing wage reform is only benefitting workers of high ability or contribution to work, creating a basis for instability in the society. It breaches the spirit of communism to widen the gap in fundamental wages, they claimed.

They demanded more apprehensions toward middle-aged and elderly workers, opposing modernization plans that give priority to the "strong".

FEDERATION OF RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETS

OW200644Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 17 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Dec 1978--The sixth committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held its first (enlarged) session today in Peking. Attending the session were acting Chairman Chuang Hsi-chuan; Vice Chairmen Chuang Ming-li and I Mei-hou and all the members of the federation. Also attending the session were Lin Hsiu-te and Lien Kuan, deputy directors of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the responsible persons of the departments in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs in various provinces, cities and autonomous regions. Also present were advanced and model returned Overseas Chinese from all fronts, for a total of more than 100 people.

Chuang Hsi-chuan presided over the session in which Lin Hsiu-te spoke. He said: The party Central Committee and Chairman Hua have approved the convocation of the Second National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese. Later, he introduced the situation on the Overseas Chinese front in penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four," in setting to right matters thrown into disorder by the gang, and in conscientiously implementing the party's policy on Overseas Chinese. He said: A number of cases in which returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents were wrongly and falsely accused have been redressed and exonerated step by step. The privileges and interests of the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents have been protected. The broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents as well as the Overseas Chinese abroad are greatly elated and inspired. They are actively contributing their share to the realization of the four modernizations.

Chuang Ming-li delivered a report at the session on the preparatory work for the convocation of the Second National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Those attending the session discussed and adopted a decision on the formation of the presidium of the Second National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese, reviewed the work report of the first committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, new regulations (draft) of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the report on the amendment of the regulations. Those documents will be submitted for discussion and approval to the Second National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese to be held soon in Peking.

NEW ACHIEVEMENTS REGISTERED IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW201437Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Total investment in capital construction this year was the biggest since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Hundreds of big and medium size construction projects in power, metallurgy, petro-chemicals, coal mining and communications were completed and put into operation in 1978.

The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company completed a new rolling mill with four subdivisions, a continuous casting shop, a hot rolling mill, a cold rolling mill and a silicon steel sheet mill. Rollers are up to 1.7 metres wide.

Four sintering machines with an area of 24 square metres and one million tons of sintering capacity have been added at iron and steel plant in Hangchow.

New coke-oven batteries have been built at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning Province and the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company in Shansi Province. These increase China's coke output by over one million tons.

Dozens of new coal pits have been dug this year, of which more than ten are big or medium size with an annual output of 450,000 to 1,200,000 tons. These new pits have increased the country's mining capacity by over a thousand million tons.

A number of farm machinery and chemical fertilizer plants were built this year to help modernize agriculture. Four large-scale chemical fertilizer plants including one in Canton and another in Nanking were completed this year and are now on trial run. These four plants are among 13 imported chemical-fertilizer installations. Seven of the 13 went on stream two years ago and two more are still under construction.

Mileage of railway track laid this year was 40 percent greater than last.

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A major trunk line from Hsiangfan, Hupeh, to Chungking, Szechwan, was opened to traffic this June. At present 18 trunk and branch lines are under construction. Some regular lines are being refurbished with up-to-date equipment.

China has also stepped up construction in the power industry. By the end of this year four million kilowatts generating capacity will have been added to the national total. This addition is twice the generating capacity available at the time of the founding of new China.

1,650 new wells have begun producing oil so far this year, more than double the number of new wells sunk in the same period last year. In addition, several new pipe lines have been laid. Factories manufacturing chemical fibres and cameras have gone into operation. In Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Heilungkiang provinces, ten big and medium-size sugar refineries were built this year. More new urban housing has been put up this year than last year, which ran 17 percent higher than the year before. In Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, over one million square metres of a floor space for housing was completed in 1978.

FACTORIES, MINES MEETING PRODUCTION QUOTAS TO BE REWARDED

OW201431Y Peking NCNA in English 1312 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--Beginning this year, fulfilment of production quotas and contracts will entitle Chinese state-owned factories and mines to special funds to improve their collective welfare amenities and give bonuses to outstanding workers in socialist emulation drives.

A recent directive of the Ministry of Finance stipulates that the funds will amount to five percent of the total wage bill for those enterprises which fulfill contracts and meet the requirements for quantity, quality, variety, consumption of materials and energy, productivity, cost and profits. Three percent of the total wage bill will go to those enterprises which fulfil the contracts but meet only four of the major requirements: for quantity, quality, variety and profits. Enterprises which fall short of the targets are not entitled to such benefits.

Departments in charge of various branches of industry may draw anywhere from five to 15 percent of the overfulfilled part of the total profits turned in by the factories under their administration. This will be distributed among those factories which do exceptionally well in production, so that their collective welfare will be better than the average.

Commenting on the new stipulation, a front-paged Commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY points out that it represents a major move to stimulate industrial growth in China by combining the personal interests of the workers with the interests of the enterprises and the state. The article suggests that initially the funds be used mainly to build new housing for workers.

GOOD RICE HARVESTS REPORTED IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

OW210752Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Dec (HSINHUA)--Many south China provinces had good harvests of hybrid rice this year despite the combination of an unusual heat wave and a severe drought.

Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Fukien, Kwangtung, Honan and Chekiang provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region increased sown hectarage by 4,600,000 hectares.

Hunan Province expanded its hybrid rice area by 1,400,000 hectares, or 30 per cent the total cultivated area in the province. The per-hectare yield of hybrid semi-late and late rice topped ordinary strains by 750 kilogrammes. The per-hectare yield in Kiangsu Province on its 460,000 hectares averaged 1,500 kilogrammes more than ordinary strains. Good harvests, on extended hectarage of hybrid rice this year, were also reported in Kiangsi, Fukien, Honan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MAGAZINE TO RESUME PUBLICATION; HUA WRITES INSCRIPTION

OW210750Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Dec (HSINHUA)--WORLD KNOWLEDGE, a fortnightly magazine which was suspended for twelve years, is to recommence publication in January next year.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has written an inscription for the magazine which says: "Keep the whole world in view, popularize and increase knowledge of international affairs."

The name of the resumed magazine remains in Premier Chou En-lai's calligraphy.

First published in 1934, the magazine carries articles on Chinese foreign policy and principles, analyses the international situation and provides a wide range of knowledge about other lands and peoples.

ECONOMIC, MANAGEMENT RESEARCH SOCIETIES SEEK OUT PERSONNEL

HK201101Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Dec 78 p 3 HK

[Announcement made 11 December by the China Technical Economy Research Society and China Management Modernization Research Society on getting in touch with relevant research personnel]

[Text] To further stimulate research on technical economy and the modernization of management to meet our country's demands for the early realization of modern socialist construction, the China Technical Economic Research Society and China Management Modernization Research Society were recently established in Peking under the joint sponsorship of research workers in these two fields. These two research societies are members of the China Scientific and Technical Association.

During the Long March toward the four modernizations, technical economy will stress the study of many technical and economic problems in such fields as agriculture, industry, the mining and exploitation of resources and sources of energy, the distribution of productive forces, communications and transportation, building and urban construction, environmental protection and the introduction of advanced technology along with study in the fields of science, education, medicine and health, public works, and so forth. To work in these fields, we must study the theory and methods of technical economy research and the current research and experiences in various foreign countries. The modernization of management calls for the study of theoretical and actual foreign achievements in modernizing management and the study of various scientific problems to be solved in gradually modernizing our country's management. [paragraph continues]

Research on technical economy and the modernization of management has now been included as priority items in the 1978-1985 National Program for Scientific and Technical Development. What we should do right now is organize forces. Therefore, we want to conduct a survey of those research personnel involved in technical economy and the modernization of management; to get in touch with the right people to bring about academic exchanges and cooperation in research.

We hope that all those comrades who have studied technical economy and the modernization of management or such specialties as engineering economy, departmental economy, economic mathematics, operations research, systems analysis, systematic engineering and computer software that are related to technical economy and the modernization of management or those comrades who are now teaching, involved in research or working in these fields and those interested in such research will write or contact us as quickly as possible. They must provide us with their name, sex, age, physical condition, address, place of employment, duties, schooling, special skills, knowledge of foreign languages, and any of their plans, suggestions or demands. If they have had any works or translations published, they may describe them or send them with their letters.

All mail should be addressed to the China Technical Economy Research Society or China Management Modernization Research Society of the China Scientific and Technical Association, Sanliho, Peking.

OCEANOGRAPHIC SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN PACIFIC

OW202129Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0305 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Dec--This year our State Oceanography Bureau once again sent two sea research ships--"Shianguangchung Nos 5 and 12"--to conduct successful and comprehensive oceanographic surveys in the Pacific, thus achieving many results in oceanographic research and setting a new record in oceanographic survey.

The project for comprehensive oceanographic surveys, personally approved by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng, has greatly inspired and encouraged scientists and technicians on the oceanographic front. Many comrades have said: Our country lags far behind in oceanography but we are unwilling to stay this way. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must contribute to the development of oceanography and technology and to the speedy realization of the four modernizations in our country.

Defying hardships and working as a team, the cadres, workers, scientists and technicians participating in the oceanographic surveys have obtained a great deal of scientific research data and samples from the vast ocean after overcoming strong typhoons, storms, torturing heat and interference by superpower hegemonism on the sea. The data and samples obtained include hydrographic and chemical data gathered from the surface of the ocean and from different strata deep in the seas, a large amount of valuable plankton gathered from 2,500 to 4,000 meters deep in the ocean, and samples and cylindrical objects gathered from the seabed at places ranging from 3,000 and 4,000 to over 5,000 meters deep in the water are of great value and fill the vacuum in our country's research on mineral sediments in the ocean.

Through the oceanographic surveys, we have further explored methods of deep sea surveys and gained experience in this regard. The results we have achieved are of important scientific value for studying the shape of the earth, the structure of its crust, minerals in the ocean, marine resources and the relationship between the atmosphere and ocean. Thus, they have great significance for the development of oceanography in our country.

I. 21 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

FUKIEN'S YUSHAN TOURIST AREA IN FOOCHOW TO OPEN SOON

OW210633Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 18 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Foochow, 18 Dec--The PLA Foochow Garrison District recently handed over the Yushan Cultural and Tourist Area to local authorities. Located in the heart of Foochow Municipality, Yushan, where the Foochow Garrison District was headquartered, is a tightly protected historical place of importance and rich cultural values. Yushan Mountain's two peaks, known as Aofeng and Yushang, are dotted with the Tingkuang Pagoda-Temple, Duke Chi Monastery, White Clouds Temple, Chenlung Nunnery and the Hukuo Monastery. The stone carvings on the moyaen precipice are especially loved by tourists.

During the heyday of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," this famous cultural and tourist area was closed, along with the Foochow Municipal Library and the Yushan Mountain Cultural House. No one was allowed to visit or study there. The Foochow Garrison District headquarters moved to Yushan in 1970.

Delegates and representatives respectively attending the Foochow municipal fourth party congress, the seventh municipal people's congress and the fifth municipal CPPCC meeting held this year strongly demanded that the Yushan Cultural and Tourist Area be reopened to the public. In response to the demand of the people, the Foochow Garrison District party committee and the leading organ and PLA personnel of the district have moved out of the area. Cadres and fighters have taken meticulous care in order to protect all the historic sites in the mountains. More than 1,000 fruit trees and flower beds cultivated for years were handed over to the office of the cultural and tourist area. Their fine work style was praised by the new staff of the area when they saw it was neat and clean with complete electric power and water facilities and that all the historic relics had been protected.

Efforts are being made by the Foochow Municipal Library, the municipal federation of literary and art circles and the municipal relics committee to renovate the temples and monasteries at Yushan and to sort out the historic relics so that the Yushan Cultural and Tourist Area can be reopened to the general public beginning on the day of the next spring festival.

KIANGSI CPPCC COMMITTEE HAILS SINO-U.S. NORMALIZATION

HK200918Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 December, the Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum of people from all circles to vehemently hail the publishing of the joint communique of China and the United States on establishing diplomatic relations, and resolutely support the announcement of our government of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. Responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, responsible persons of various provincial democratic parties, representatives of the people of minority nationalities and returned Overseas Chinese, and leaders of uprisings, attended. Liu Kun, deputy director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended and spoke at the forum. Chung Ping, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided. The participants vehemently expressed their opinions.

Li Shih-chang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible person of the leadership group of the provincial revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang, said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States demonstrates the wish of the people of China and the United States.

This is a historic event in the course of Sino-U.S. relations, and a good thing. It is not only in accord with the interests of the people of China and the United States but also helps the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has opened a wide scope for the further understanding, development of friendship and mutual cooperation between the people of two countries. We vehemently hail the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Pan Shih-yen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible person of the leadership group of the provincial China Democratic National Construction Association, and (Li Fu), deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee and member of the leadership group of the provincial China Democratic League, spoke at the forum.

Ho Shih-kun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible person of the leadership group of the provincial Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States fully demonstrates that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has seriously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on diplomacy and fulfilled the behests of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. This is a very encouraging thing. The joint communique reiterates the principles that were introduced and unanimously agreed on by China and the United States in the Shanghai Communique and emphasizes that neither side will seek hegemony in Asia, the Pacific area, and the world. This has made active contributions to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world, and demonstrates the wish of the people of China and the United States. The joint communique will be supported by all the peace-loving people throughout the world.

AFP REPORTS ON WESTERNIZATION OF SHANGHAI

OW201232Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (AFP)--Shanghai, the former bastion of imperialism and more recently a leftist stronghold under the radical "gang of four" is once again becoming Westernized.

Imported whiskey is already being served in tourist hotels and is sold at the "capitalist" price of 3.50 yuan (2 U.S. dollars) per glass at the bar of the Peace Hotel.

In Peking, residents must wait for the year-end festivities to purchase champagne, wine and other alcoholic beverages, including whiskey, imported for the first time since 1949.

But the people of Shanghai themselves are reviving tastes suppressed since the communist takeover. Pending the arrival of the first shipments of Coca Cola since 1949, Shanghai has also witnessed "marriage Western-style". A photo studio displayed portraits of a bridal couple, the bride dressed in white chiffon with veil and the groom in suit and tie. The outfits are rented for the occasion from one of the city's large department stores. Crowds of potential buyers and onlookers gather around the counter where the marriage costumes are on view.

Advertisements for Chinese-made lipstick have appeared again in store windows though make-up was once considered the epitome of the "bourgeois" mentality. On occasions young people, both male and female, have been seen dressed in American-style jeans. Until recently the only Chinese wearing jeans in China had been visitors from Hong Kong or Southeast Asia.

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G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

VARIETY OF WINTER VEGETABLES AVAILABLE IN SHANGHAI

OW201401Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Shanghai vegetable markets are doing a good job, even in winter, of stocking a varied supply of fresh vegetables including cauliflowers, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, peas and lotus roots.

The 6.3 million residents of Shanghai and its suburbs consume an average of one half kilo of vegetables per capita a day. 41 percent more vegetables were sold in the first 10 months of 1978 than during the same period of last year. The supply of fresh broad-beans, peas, soybeans, and lotus root, liked by the Shanghai people, was increased by half this year.

There are two or three 24-hour service markets in each of the ten districts of the city and also stalls at street corner.

In July and August, the vegetable growing season, Shanghai was hit by a heat wave and drought. The people's communes used sprinkler irrigation on 600 hectares to guarantee normal growth. Besides Shanghai sent 34,000 tons of fresh soybeans, squash and water oats to other provinces.

Adoption of modern techniques was another factor in bringing about the increase in yield. Over a dozen varieties of tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant and cabbages have been cross bred on 1,333 hectares, increasing output 20 to 30 percent. The communes in the suburbs also built plastic hothouses on 533 hectares to prolong the vegetable growing season. The commercial departments are using new storage technique to reduce spoilage. Shanghai now has 12,466 hectares of vegetable gardens plus 6,600 hectares of land for seasonal vegetables.

The gang of four's followers in Shanghai distorted Chairman Mao's instruction "take grain as the key link, develop a diversified economy" laying undue emphasis on self-sufficiency in grain and forcing vegetable growers to cut down vegetable garden hectarage. Both quantity and variety of vegetables went down.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee called a meeting last March to change this situation and decided that 27 people's communes and 16 production brigades in the near suburbs would chiefly grow vegetables. The state guarantees that their grain ration will not be lower than the grain-growing communes and will supply them in case of any deficiency.

SHANTUNG HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON CADRE POLICY

SK202328Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung provincial party committee recently held a symposium on implementing the cadre policy, which was attended by responsible persons of organization departments of various prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible persons, cadres and section chiefs of various departments at the provincial level.

At the symposium, the participants studied conscientiously related directives and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, summed up and reviewed the situation in implementing the cadre policy in recent days, exchanged experiences, found out where they lagged behind and worked out measures for further speeding up the implementation of the cadre policy.

The participants at the symposium held: "After the smashing of the gang of four, in accordance with the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, party organizations at various levels in our province have regarded the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as a key link and scored outstanding achievements in grasping earnestly the work of implementing the cadre policy, settling the piled-up cases on a large scale, carrying out reinvestigation of cases and correcting verdicts of unjust, trumped-up and erroneous cases created by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their agent in Thantung Wang Hsiao-yu has been corrected. A large number of ruthlessly persecuted comrades have been rehabilitated and exonerated, and their work properly arranged. The rehabilitation work of many involved family members and children has been appropriately settled. The implementation of the party's policies has been greatly supported and has delighted the people.

Facts have proved that solving one person's problem can bring the enthusiasm of a group of people into play and solving the problems of a group can bring the enthusiasm of tens of millions of people into play. Therefore, by so doing, we will further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and accelerate the development of various work.

At present, the problem is that the work of implementing the cadre policy has developed fairly slowly in some localities and units. The main reasons are:

1. They are lacking in a profound understanding of the important significance of the implementation of the party's policy on cadres and have not paid enough attention to its implementation. Their determination is not firm and their measures are not effective. They have not firmly grasped the work.
2. Their minds have not been fully emancipated. They have a lingering fear; their courage is weak. They are afraid of making mistakes in (?line) and negating the past movements. They dare not seek truth from facts, and turmoil and restore order. Their problems have not been solved in good time and thoroughly.
3. Their measures have not been carried out nor their work done in a down-to-earth way. They have many general calls but no concrete (?directives).

Such problems must be solved conscientiously.

The participants pointed out: Next year is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China as well as the last year for grasping the key link in running the country well and achieving great results in 3 years. We must quicken the pace in implementing the cadre policy and strive to accomplish the work of implementing the cadre policy in the main within the first half of next year.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following correction should be made to the item published as a brief in the 15 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT entitled "Shanghai Industrial Output," Page G 5:

Page G 5, fourth paragraph, line two should read: ...period of January-November is 14.5 percent [figure as heard] higher than that of the same period last year. The November output value shows a 5.6 percent increase over October.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON PEKING WELL-SINKING TEAM IN ANHWEI

The following correction is being made to the item entitled "Peking Sends Well-Sinking Team to Anhwei Province," published in the 20 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, Page G 1:

Page G 1, second paragraph, line eleven should read: ...in mid-November, they carried out ideological mobilization in a ...

BRIEFS

ANHWEI PETROCHEMICAL PLANT--Hofei, 9 Dec--The waste gas and effluent from the newly-built Anching general petrochemical plant, Anhwei, have seriously polluted its surroundings. The Anching Municipality people are greatly disgruntled with the plant for ignoring the seriousness of the situation. The plant has compensated the masses and units only for their losses without taking effective measures to solve the problem. The people have pointed out that the plant is violating the stipulation in the "30-point decision in industry" by merely making restitutions without positive efforts to control the pollution. They hope that the department concerned will help solve the problem. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW]

CHEKIANG DIGITAL COMPUTER--The Hangchow Radio Research Institute in Chekiang has successfully produced a 112-type digital computer which can calculate at a speed of 150,000 times per second. This computer was commended for its fine quality at a meeting held by the Ministry of the Fourth Machine-Building Industry. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

CHEKIANG FISHING FLEET--Six commune fishing detachments in Choushan Prefecture, Chekiang Province, late last year built 80 75-ton, 150-hp junks with raw and processed materials imported with short-term foreign exchange loans. By 11 November the 10 fishing junks of the (Shashih) commune fishing detachment in Puto County had each caught over 10,000 piculs of fish this year. The communes are now raising foreign exchange loans to build 3 freezer warehouses with 500 to 1,000 ton capacity to facilitate processing, freezing and export. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SOIREES--Young workers in Shanghai sponsored two English-language soirees on 9 and 10 December. Some 8,000 people attended the soirees at which students and teachers of the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute staged short plays and performed literary and art programs in English. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI PARENTS MEETING--On 13 December, the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation held a meeting of parents of educated youth settling in the countryside. More than 10 comrades spoke at the meeting, describing how their children had tempered themselves and grown up in the countryside. Some parents, whose children had returned to Shanghai, expressed their understanding that it was necessary to take the interests of the whole into consideration and cooperate with the leading departments concerned to make proper arrangements for the young people. Kuan Chien, chairman of the municipal women's federation, attended the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI RADIO EXHIBITION--An exhibit of transistor and electron-tube radio receivers opened in Shanghai on 12 December. Taking part in the exhibit are 12 plants and on display are 56 models which are also for sale and 30 models which are new designs and opinions on which are solicited. Of the latter, a (Hungteng) 735 all-transistor radio receiver can receive broadcasts from all parts of the world. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI FINANCIAL REVENUES--As of the end of November, Shanghai Municipality had already fulfilled its plan for financial revenues mapped out by the state at the beginning of 1978, or completed 93.1 percent of the quota of financial revenues which was readjusted by the state later in the year, showing an increase of 20.1 percent over last year's same period. The municipality's industrial output during the January-November period increased 14.5 percent over last year's same period. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI FINANCE-TRADE MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee's Finance and Trade Office held a meeting at the Culture Square in Shanghai on 11 December to exchange experience in providing good service by financial and trade personnel in the municipality. The meeting called on the 570,000 staff members and workers on the finance and trade front to further implement the guidelines of the National Finance and Trade Conference and continue to provide good service to the people. Pei Hsien-pai, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and director of its finance and trade office, presided over the meeting. Representatives from eight finance and trade units introduced their experience at the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI REHABILITATES RETURNED CHINESE--The Shanghai departments handling Overseas Chinese work and other units concerned are stepping up their reinvestigation work to rehabilitate and exonerate those among the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents who have been persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four under the pretext of "having overseas contacts." Some of them were imprisoned and some died. The municipal departments and the units concerned, under the direction of the municipal CCP committee, have restored the honor of (Wang Wu-han), (Wu Ching-jung), (Lei Tung-chu) and (Huang Tang-lu) who died from persecution. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI ACCOUNTING SYSTEM--Over the past half year, some plants and enterprises in Shanghai have scored finer results after reviving the general-accountant economic responsibility system and appointing general accountants to assist their directors in economic activities on a trial basis. This system was first established in 1963 but was later canceled. The major tasks under this system are to establish and improve the economic accounting system, supervise and inspect the various links in production and management, stress economic results, clearly define economic responsibility and raise economic efficiency. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW]

I. 21 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUPEH PEOPLE WELCOME PRC-U.S. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

HK200934Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The report on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations has had strong repercussions among people in various circles of Hupeh Province. "Everybody said happily: This is a great historic event and good, inspiring news."

"Comrades of provincial organs said: The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has followed the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and has looked far ahead and aimed high with firm determination, thus realizing the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. Normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is of great importance to enhancing the friendship and understanding between the peoples of China and the United States, to safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole, to liberating Taiwan and to fulfilling the great cause of uniting the motherland.

"Comrades of the provincial public health bureau said: The realization of the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations completely conforms to the common interest and wish of the peoples of China and the United States. We believe that the American people are as happy as we are."

The masses of workers, cadres and their family members in some large-scale factories, mines and enterprises in this province have warmly supported the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations.

"First secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company (Li Chen-chiang) said: The establishment of Sino-U.S. relations is a natural result of the development of the international situation. This is a telling blow to the big and small hegemonism of Soviet revisionists and their evil associates. This has put them in a more difficult position."

According to comments by Li Feng-en, member of the National CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions and deputy secretary of the party committee of the iron smelting plants under the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and (Liu Tao-chen), deputy secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan heavy machine tools plant, the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's official visit to the United States will be advantageous to the development of the international situation. We members of the working class must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, strive to oppose hegemonism and strive to quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations.

Deputy chief engineer of the Wuhan heavy machine tools plant (Yang Chih-ting) said: During my visit to the United States in 1976, I saw with my own eyes the American people's friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. I believe that with the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, this kind of friendly sentiment will be further developed on a daily broadening scale.

Vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technical committee (Kao Shang-ying) said: I visited the United States twice for further study. I also visited the United States as a member of the Chinese higher education observation group in October 1977. The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations will further promote the friendly intercourse and scholastic exchange between peoples of the two countries.

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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Economics Professor (Li Chung-huai) of the Wuhan University said: My little sister and her husband arrived in China from the United States in June this year to visit relatives and give lectures. They also brought the American people's friendship to us. With the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, I am determined to make more contributions to enhancing the Sino-U.S. friendship.

Specialist (Yu Shang-hao) of the Wuhan Institute of Aquatics said: The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations is very advantageous to strengthening the intercourse between Chinese and American scientists. We must strive to promote scientific and technological intercourse between the two countries.

Some Taiwanese compatriots said: Taiwan is the motherland's sacred territory. "Bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and reunifying the country is the sacred cause of all Chinese people including compatriots in Taiwan."

Teacher (Lo Yu-min) of the Chemistry Department of the Wuhan University, who lived in Taiwan province for 19 years and returned to the mainland in 1971, said: Many of those people who went to Taiwan from the mainland are patriots. They all want to return to the mainland and serve the motherland's socialist construction. "With the establishment of Sino-US diplomatic relations, I believe that they will certainly make contributions to bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland."

Tao Shu-tseng, member of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, said: "I hope that patriotic figures in Taiwan will make still greater efforts for the unification of the motherland."

CENTRAL DELEGATION VISITS YUCHIANG, KWANGSI 16 DEC

OW200403Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 16 Dec--Li Ta, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff and deputy leader of the central delegation, and some members of the delegation visited and carried out comforting activities in the old revolutionary base area of Yuchiang. They were warmly welcomed by the masses of various nationalities and commanders of fighters of PLA units stationed there.

The people of various nationalities in Yuchiang have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Some 49 years ago, the fine sons and daughters of the people of various nationalities in Yuchiang took part in the Paise Uprising here led by Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Chang Yun-i, established the Yuchiang revolutionary base area and contributed to China's revolutionary cause. Since the founding of the autonomous region 20 years ago, under the leadership of the party, the masses of various nationalities in Yuchiang have united in struggle and brought about tremendous developments in revolutionary construction. The comrades of the central delegation were very happy to see the progress and prosperity in all fields in the old revolutionary base area.

Yesterday morning, Li Ta and the other comrades visited the commune members' new houses at a rural people's commune, had a heart-to-heart talk with commune members of the Chuang nationality, and encouraged the commune members of various nationalities to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, do a still better job in building the old revolutionary base area, and contribute their efforts to accelerating the four modernizations. Li Ta and the other comrades visited the "site of the Yuchiang Workers and Peasants Democratic Government" and cordially met with and expressed warm regards to old revolutionaries who fought heroically in the past.

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PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In the mountainous city of Paise, Li Ta and the other comrades held cordial talks with leading comrades at various levels and representatives of veteran Red Army soldiers, various nationalities, commanders and fighters of PLA units and returned Overseas Chinese in Paise Prefecture. The representatives of cadres and masses and PLA commanders and fighters of various nationalities expressed their heartfelt thanks for the warm solicitude of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua. They voiced their determination to work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations, further strengthen unity between the army and the people and between the nationalities, and build the frontier region of the motherland into a true wall of steel.

MAJOR RESHUFFLE REPORTED IN KWANGTUNG LEADERSHIP

OW201158Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec (AFP)--A major reshuffle has taken place in the leadership of Kwangtung Province in southern China, official Chinese sources told Western diplomats here today.

Hsi Chung-hsun, former second secretary of Kwangtung provincial party committee, has become the top provincial leader while recently rehabilitated Yang Shang-kun, accused of "spying on Mao Tsetung by the Red Guards has been named number two.

The same sources said the reshuffle was carried out to enable Wei Kuo-ching, the former first secretary of the Kwangtung provincial party committee and a close associate of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, to devote himself entirely to his higher responsibilities.

Mr Wei is a member of the Politburo and director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

Observers said the current reshuffle appears to be essentially a technical readjustment as opposed to recent dismissals of several provincial heads.

Mr Hsi, second secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee since last spring, had been standing in as provincial leader for Mr Wei, who was retained most of the time in Peking.

Observers said that for a formerly high-placed leader in the central government in pre-Cultural Revolution days, Yang Shang-kun, now plays a relatively minor role in the Chinese hierarchy. While serving as director of the General Office of the Central Committee, responsible for personnel and party archives, he was accused by the Red Guards of having spied on Mao and delivering secret papers to the Soviet Embassy in Peking.

Several days after Mr Yang's rehabilitation earlier this month, a big-character poster in Peking said that he should be given back his job as head of the General Office, a post now held by one of the five party vice-chairmen, Wang Tung-hsing. Meanwhile, one of the recently dismissed provincial leaders, Li Jui-shan, former number one in Shensi Province, appears to have received a new posting in Peking.

Mr Li's name was listed in today's edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY as among those present yesterday at the burial of Kung Feng-chun, former vice-director of the party school, at Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Peking. The official Communist Party newspaper did not elaborate on Mr Li's new assignment. He was replaced as head of Shensi Province by Wang Jen-chung.

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PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Observers noted an indirect appeal for the rehabilitation of Lu Ting-i, another highly ranking leader who fell out of favor at the same time as Yang Shang-kun. Mr. Lu served as director of the Communist Party Propaganda Department before the Cultural Revolution.

The anonymous author of a big-character poster referred favourably to Mr. Lu as one of the associates of former President of the Republic Liu Shao-chi. Most of Mr. Liu's close associates have been recently rehabilitated. Although the official press has not yet commented on Lu Ting-i's eventual rehabilitation, observers said it is probable. They noted that the current return of many leaders dismissed in the 1960's was agreed upon during an enlarged meeting of the Politburo.

CANTON PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU HOLDS REHABILITATION RALLY

HK210607Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Canton Municipal Public Security Bureau recently held a rally to thoroughly exonerate and rehabilitate a large number of cadres and policemen who were persecuted by Lin Piao, the gang of four and company.

"In order to achieve their evil aims of usurping party and state power, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, Lin Piao and the gang of four put forward the counterrevolutionary slogan: 'Completely Crush the Public Security Organs, Procuratorates and Courts,' completely negated the ever-dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the public security front, and negated the fact that the majority of public security cadres and policemen are good and relatively good. Lin Piao, the gang of four and company viciously slandered the cadres and policemen of the Canton Municipal Public Security Bureau, fabricated a series of wrong, trumped-up and erroneous cases, and ruthlessly persecuted the cadres and policemen, security cadres, public order activists and masses assisting in the public security bureau's work."

Lin Piao and the gang of four slanderously denounced a large number of leading public security cadres as traitorous elements, sinister commanders, sinister cadres and generals of the underground sinister headquarters, members of counterrevolutionary cliques and class enemies. They also conducted fascist-type interrogations and struggles, causing disastrous results.

(Sung Shu-chung), secretary of the party committee of Canton Municipal Public Security Bureau and director of the bureau, read out the rehabilitation decision at the rally. The decision states:

"With the approval of the Canton municipal party committee, it has been decided to overtly and thoroughly exonerate and rehabilitate those who were maligned as being members of a renegade clique conspiring with the enemy; those who were accused of the crimes of giving supplies to the enemy, conspiring with the enemy, indulging the enemy and sparing the enemy; those who were falsely condemned as sinister commanders and sinister cadres and generals of the sinister headquarters of the municipal public security bureau; those who were unjustly denounced as members of the little counterrevolutionary clique of the office; and all the comrades who were slanderously accused of being secret agents and counterrevolutionaries. It has also been decided to rid them of all the slanderous smears imposed on them and to destroy all the material concerned with the wrong, erroneous and trumped-up cases in their dossiers, and those of their relatives and friends."

The rehabilitation decision further said that the municipal public security bureau would also endeavor to clear away all the possible effect on the victims' family members, relatives and friends who were implicated in their cases and to welcome comrades to return to work in the bureau.

After the rehabilitation decision was read out, the cadres and policemen expressed their determination to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, to do a good job of building the public security ranks and checking up on order in society, to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations.

Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Yen and other responsible persons of the Canton municipal party and revolutionary committees attended the rally, at which Comrade Hsueh Yen delivered a speech. Also participating in the rally were some 4,000 people consisting of public security cadres and policemen, security cadres, public order personnel, and former public security cadres and policemen.

KWANGTUNG HOLDS MEETING ON REEXAMINING MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE

HK200445Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The political and legal group of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial work conference on quickening the pace of redressing all kinds of miscarriages of justice and incorrect and trumped-up cases. A responsible comrade of the group delivered a summation speech at the meeting. The meeting noted: Following the smashing of the gang of four and in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee, various areas in this province have reinvestigated incorrect judgments caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four and have redressed a number of miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases. "Those people who had been stigmatized as 'counterrevolutionaries' because of their opposition to the gang of four and their opposition to the fabrication of charges against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping have now been rehabilitated. They include (Cheng Chih-ho) and (Yuan Man-shao) of Shaokuan Municipality.

"The meeting noted: Although various areas completed much work and scored achievements in the previous period, the development of our work has been uneven. Some areas and units still fail to firmly grasp the work of reexamining cases and are relatively slow in making progress. This is so because they have failed to deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, have incompletely comprehended the disastrous results of various miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases created by the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four and have failed to redress some miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases in a timely way.

"The meeting pointed out: There is still a great deal to be done in reexamining cases in the province. We must quicken the pace of redressing miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases. To quicken the pace, we must enhance our understanding and emancipate our minds. We must conscientiously study the relevant instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee and fully understand that redressing miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases is an important part of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four. Redressing miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases is also a major political task aimed at grasping the key link in running the country and Kwangtung well and at turning chaos into order. It is also important for stability and unity and the mobilization of the enthusiasm of millions of people."

To do this kind of work well, we must implement the new constitution, insure the people's democratic rights and perfect the socialist legal system.

"The conference pointed out: In reexamining cases, we must uphold the principle that 'counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found and mistakes corrected whenever they are discovered.' " To usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four always illegally used the name of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee to carry out all types of conspiratorial activities. "In opposing Lin Piao and the gang of four, some cadres and people did not fully understand the situation of the line struggle inside the party. Thus, they said wrong things. With regard to these kinds of cases, we must seek the truth and grasp the mainstream and essence behind the appearance. We must see that under the extremely complicated circumstances of the 11th line struggle, saying wrong things is understandable. We must not firmly and persistently grasp those wrong sayings. We should completely rehabilitate and release these kinds of people and consider their cases closed." We must also do well in rehabilitation work. We should overturn all trumped-up charges imposed on those incriminated comrades and their dependents.

"The meeting stressed: To do well in redressing miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership. Redressing miscarriages of justice and incorrect cases is the task of the whole party. Party committees at all levels must place this work on their important agenda. Under the unified leadership of party committees, all units must take concerted action, mobilize all party members and jointly reexamine cases. Reexamining cases is a responsibility the political and legal departments cannot relinquish. All public security bureaus, procuratorates and courts must grasp the reexamination of cases. We must strengthen forces and transfer capable cadres to participate in reexamining cases. We must concentrate manpower to energetically give prominence to the reexamination work for a certain period. Cases which merit redressing should be done so quickly. Leaders of party committees and political and legal departments at all levels must emancipate their minds, improve their work styles and personally solve some relatively complicated cases to set good examples for their subordinates."

YUNNAN DAILY CALLS FOR AUTONOMY FOR PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK200914Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 78 HK

[Report on YUNNAN DAILY contributing commentator's article: "We Must Respect the Autonomy of Production Teams"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article noted: The practice of (Tangho) brigade in Tunghai County and of (Meiyin) brigade in Imen County in the past years has proven a truth: To develop agricultural production, we must respect the autonomy of production teams.

The article pointed out: "The three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production teams as the basic form", is the system of the rural people's commune at its present state put forward by Chairman Mao. Chairman Hua also noted: This system is in line with the development of the productive forces in the countryside in most localities in China.

The production team is the basic accounting unit in the people's commune. Under the guidance of the state plan, the production teams have the right to take such measures in carrying out cultivation as are suitable to the local conditions and the particular time. They also have the right to realize their own measures to increase yield according to different conditions in various localities. After insuring the fulfillment of the task assigned by the state to procure agricultural and sideline products, the production teams have the right to distribute or otherwise handle the produce of their labor and the money earned by the respective production teams in accordance with party policies.

Every day the cadres and commune members of the production teams deal with soil improvement, fertilizer use, water conservation, seed improvement, close planting, plant protection, technical innovation and field management. They are most familiar with the practical conditions in the localities. To proceed from reality and do well in promoting production, we must respect the autonomy of the production teams. We must not only respect the autonomy of the production teams in developing grain production, but we must also respect their autonomy in persistently maintaining the principles of taking grain as the key link and having all-round development, and take such measures as are suitable to the local conditions in developing agricultural production in an appropriate and concentrated way.

The article said in conclusion: Some comrades worry that if we emphasize respecting the autonomy of the production teams, how are they going to fulfill the state plan? And how is the party's leadership going to be realized? This kind of worry is quite unnecessary. We must be confident that, through the party's long education, the commune members and cadres of the production teams will give due consideration to the overall situation and will act according to the state plan. Moreover, respecting the autonomy of the production teams does not mean allowing the production teams to engage in "liberalization."

On the contrary, the purpose of respecting the autonomy of the production teams is to strengthen the leadership of the party, strengthen ideological and political work and strengthen teaching and study so that the plans assigned by the leadership organs to increase yield will be more in line with the objective reality of the various localities and that they will better play the role of correctly guiding and developing production. As a result, the party's traditions of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line will be better carried forward in the daily leadership routines. As the party's leadership is strengthened, the party's rural economic policies will be implemented. As the autonomy of the production teams is respected, the masses' socialist enthusiasm will certainly be further mobilized and our production will certainly develop in a still faster and better way.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW FORUM ON DRAMA--After the performance of the four-act drama "Where the Silence Is" by the Kweiyang Municipal Art Troupe, the propaganda departments of the Kweichow Culture Bureau invited some comrades to a forum to talk about their understanding after seeing the drama. (Chen Chien-wu), deputy director of the propaganda department of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and chief editor of the KWEICHOW DAILY; (Hsing Li-ping), director of the Kweichow Culture Bureau and secretary of the party group of the preparatory group for the Kweichow Literature and Art Association; and (Yang Te-cheng), deputy director of the propaganda department of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee, attended the forum. According to responsible persons of the Kweiyang Municipal Art Troupe, leading comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP committees have encouraged the art troupe in rehearsing the drama. After the script of the drama was published in WEN HUI PAO, Comrade Hsu Chien-sheng personally telephoned them and urged them to rehearse and perform the drama as quickly as possible. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK]

KWEICHOW'S ELECTRICITY--The staff and workers on the electric power front of Kweichow have fulfilled the annual electric power generation plan and the annual planned profit delivered to the state 33 days ahead of schedule, surpassing previous best levels. The volume of electric power generated increased by 570 million kilowatt-hours compared with the annual figure last year, and the amount of profit delivered to the state also increased by 10 million yuan compared with last year. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK]

TIBET SCIENCE LECTURE--The Tibet Autonomous Region's science and technology association recently sponsored a lecture on science and technology. More than 500 persons attended the lecture, including Kuo Hsi-lan, Pa Sang, Je Ti and Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 9 Dec 78 OW]

YUNNAN FINANCE--Yunnan has overfulfilled this year's plans on income from finance revenue one month ahead of schedule. Some 56 counties, municipalities, districts and townships in the province have fulfilled the province's plans on income from finance revenue 1 to 3 months ahead of schedule. Increases in the income of most of the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities have surpassed 30 percent. By the end of November, income from finance revenue throughout the province increased by 55.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 9 Dec 78 HK]

TIENTSIN PEOPLE HAIL PRC-U.S. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

SK201306Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 18 Dec 78 SK

[Text] After the release of the news on the establishment of Chinese-U.S. diplomatic relations, there have been strong repercussions in Tientsin Municipality. The broad masses watched and listened to the live broadcast of Chairman Hua's press conference in which he announced the establishment of Chinese-U.S. ties before the domestic and foreign press correspondents. They warmly hailed the establishment of Chinese-U.S. ties and unanimously supported the statement issued by our government in regard to establishing diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

(Shih Pao-chung), a noted labor model in Tientsin and a worker of the Tientsin paper plant, said elatedly: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. ties is a big, joyous event. It is of great importance for safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific regions as well as all over the world. We workers are extraordinarily happy about the news. At present, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people in China are advancing in the new Long March. After the establishment of Chinese-U.S. ties and through further economic and cultural exchange between the two countries, we will certainly be able to learn from the experiences of the American people in science, technology, management and others fields. This will certainly help accelerate the realization of the four modernizations.

The vast number of cadres and the masses in (Wangpenchuang) commune in Hsichiao District said happily: Diplomatic relations between China and the United States are finally being established. This big historical event demonstrates the common will of the peoples of the two countries. This will play a great role in promoting peace in Asia and the world. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, we must push forward and make great progress in agriculture and march toward the goal of socialist modernization.

Professors and instructors of the history and physics departments of Mankai University said: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations is an event which has been expected for many years and which demonstrates the desire of the people of the two countries. It is conducive to returning Taiwan to the motherland at an early date so as to fulfill the great cause of unifying the motherland and is conducive to developing the exchange of culture, science and technology between the two countries in a better way. We must seize the golden opportunity to train more capable persons and make contributions to realizing the four modernizations as quickly as possible.

(Lin Te-she), deputy to the National People's Congress, labor model and worker from Taiwan at the No 1 machine tool plant in Tientsin, said: Upon hearing the communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and the United States and our government's statement in this regard, all of my family are very happy. The United States acknowledges that Taiwan is a part of the People's Republic of China. This indicates that the historical trend is irresistible and that the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the accomplishment of national unification is a common sacred cause of the whole Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots. We must make all-out efforts and great progress to accelerate the realization of the four modernizations and render contributions to the realization of national unification.

(Huang Chi-fei), vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee and responsible person of [words indistinct] of the Tientsin municipal party committee, said: The establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations ties has realized the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and is a matter which we have expected for many years.

The statement issued by our government reasserts that Taiwan is a part of China, and the United States also acknowledges this fact. To settle the issue of returning Taiwan to the motherland to fulfill the great cause of national unification is the general trend of the international and internal situation and the feelings of the people. All patriots belong to one family whether they come over early or late. It is hoped that personnel of the army and government, friends and relatives in Taiwan will be aware of the situation, closely follow the trend and make contributions to the great cause of national unification.

BRIEFS

HOPEI PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCES--The Hopei Provincial Social Science Research Institute and the provincial higher education bureau recently held a discussion meeting to map out plans for the development of philosophy and social sciences. It was attended by 130 people including directors of propaganda departments of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, directors of culture and education offices and responsible persons of various institutes of higher learning. (Hsu Hung), director of the provincial culture and education office, made a summing up speech at the end of the meeting, (Hsu Ting-chun), director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department, also made an important speech. The meeting relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national preparatory meeting on the plans for development of philosophy and social sciences in Chekiang and discussed the tasks and role of philosophy and social sciences in the new period. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW]

HOPEI COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT--Chekiang Province has fulfilled annual plans for highway, waterway and local railway freight transportation 33 days ahead of schedule. The plan for freight turnover has also been fulfilled 55 days ahead of time. The production of passenger cars, barges and freight cars has also been prefulfilled. In the first 11 months, 4,500 kilometers of roads were constructed linking 138 counties and more than 99 percent of the communes. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 78 OW]

HOPEI REHABILITATION PROGRAM--Hsien and Shengtse counties recently held separate grand meetings to exonerate and rehabilitate persons who were accused of belonging to the so-called "Hsien County traitorous clique" or the "Shengtse County traitorous clique." In 1968, Chiang Ching remarked that there were traitorous cliques in these two counties. Some cadres died as a result of persecution. In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, Hsien and Shengtse county party committees repudiated all false charges against cadres and the masses. Proper arrangements have been made to look after the victims of persecution and to punish those who committed serious mistakes in following Lin Piao and the gang of four. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIA COAL MINING--Huhehot, 13 Dec--Wuta Mining Bureau in Inner Mongolia has fulfilled this year's coal production plan 34 days ahead of schedule. Coal output increased 13.88 percent compared with the 1977 corresponding period. The annual profit quota has also been overfulfilled. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]

SHENYANG DAILY DISCUSSES PARTY POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK202255Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 SK

["Excerpts" of LIAONING DAILY contributing commentator's article "On the Party's Policy on Intellectuals in the New Period"]

[Text] At the national science conference, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng clearly pointed out that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals in our country have become a part of the proletariat and a force which our party always relies on. This is a realistic, scientific analysis of Marxism on the contingent of intellectuals of our country, as well as the party policy on intellectuals in the new historical period. It certainly will play a great role in realizing the four modernizations in our country.

In some comrades' minds, however, there still exists an unanswered question. "What happened to Chairman Mao's principle of uniting with, educating and remolding intellectuals?" And "is this principle still true?" Therefore, clearly answering this question and correctly understanding today's intellectuals are of extreme significance in bringing into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals and building our country into a powerful, modernized socialist country at an early date.

Every policy of the party is formulated in accordance with some definite historical conditions. The principle of uniting with, educating and remolding intellectuals is a principle for correctly treating intellectuals in the early period of the founding of the country, formulated by our party in accordance with the practical conditions at the time. This principle is no longer suitable for today's contingent of intellectuals. We will easily understand this point if we conscientiously analyze the current situation of the intellectuals in our country.

1. Comparing the composition of the contingent of intellectuals some 20 years ago with today's, the latter has changed essentially. More than 90 percent of today's 25 million or so intellectuals were educated and raised by the party after the liberation of the entire country. Most of them are from families of laboring people and some of them are middle peasants themselves. Even those who are not from laboring families also grew up in the new society. They received the education of the party and socialism. They are new members of the contingent of the working class.

2. Generally speaking, the world outlook of those intellectuals who came from the old society has also been changed fundamentally. Chairman Mao said because the social system of our country has been changed, the economic foundation of bourgeois ideology has been eradicated in the main. This made it possible for a great number of intellectuals to change their world outlook. The historical facts of about 30 years prove that the overwhelming majority of them have shifted to the side of the proletariat, thus realizing Chairman Mao's great prediction that the intellectuals of our country would become proletarian intellectuals.

3. The significance of workers, peasants and intellectuals--the three major component parts of socialism--has also changed today. In the past 20 years or so, under the cultivation and education of the party, many peasants have become agriculturists and agro-technicians, and many workers have become engineers and technicians. Along with the development of educational undertakings, our many intellectuals who graduated from high schools or even from universities under the unified arrangement of the state have become peasants, entered plants, joined the army, become cadres of the state, become teachers or joined in scientific research units or cultural organizations. It is especially necessary to point out that in order to realize the four modernizations as soon as possible, Chairman Hua set forth that it is necessary to greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation. We can imagine that if we do not in time readjust the party's policy on intellectuals nor firmly trust and rely on intellectuals, there will be less and less force which the party can rely on, and there will be more and more targets which should be united with, educated and remolded on the road toward the realization of the four modernizations. Would that not be a bad phenomenon? If both intellectuals and workers belong to the proletariat, why should we especially unite with, educate and remold intellectuals? Therefore, if we continue to follow the principle of uniting with, educating and remolding intellectuals, we will force them to be divorced from the contingent of the working class. By so doing, intellectuals' minds will not be thoroughly emancipated. At the same time, we will obstruct the work of bringing into play the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in marching toward the four modernizations.

At present, in the minds of the people, especially those leading comrades at various levels, today's intellectuals have not been regarded as a part of the contingent of the working class and as a force which our party can rely on. Therefore, the people, especially those leading comrades at various levels, dare not use them boldly in work, nor trust them completely in politics. They dare not boldly promote those outstanding elements among intellectuals to leading positions. There are some intellectuals who still dare not hold up their heads, straighten their shoulders, act as a master and with responsibility join the ranks of the new Long March toward the realization of the four modernizations. This cannot meet the urgent demand to quicken the pace in realizing the four modernizations. Lin Piao and the gang of four regarded intellectuals as the stinking ninth category and target of dictatorship, confusing the ideology of the people. Every comrade should solve these political questions in the struggle to expose and criticize deeply Lin Piao and the gang of four.

BRIEFS

LIAONING ENTERPRISE HONORED--The Penchi Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning Province was named a Taching-type enterprise on the basis of a study made by the Liaoning provincial party committee and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. To mark this, a rally of 140,000 people was held on 6 December in Penchi Municipality. At the rally, (Tan Li-jen), chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Economic Commission, read the decision. Wang Kuang-chung, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee, extended greetings to the company staff, workers and their dependents on behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. (Chen Nan-huan), responsible person of a work group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, also greeted them on behalf of the ministry. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 78 SK]

SIAN RALLY SLAMS FORMER SHENSI POWER HOLDER

HK210556Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 20 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Sian Municipal CCP Committee held a rally of 10,000 persons on 12 December to expose and criticize the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the crimes of that person who held very great power in Shensi and finally went over to the gang of four, and the serious problems of his followers in Sian. Wang Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; (Wang Chen), (Shao Wu-hsien), (Shang Yin-pin), (Chiang Hsi-pai), (Hsu Fei-chin) and (Wu Ko-i), responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. (Shao Wu-hsien), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided.

(Shao Wu-hsien) first read out the decision of the provincial CCP committee on reversing the verdict on the "active counterrevolutionary clique" in Shensi No 11 cotton textile mill and the decisions of the municipal CCP committee on rehabilitating (Yang Chun-i), (Hsieh Shih-chi) and other comrades and on negating the "exhibition on class struggle" at the municipal No 4 middle school. (Yuan Lo), deputy director of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee, read out the department's decision on rehabilitating 69 comrades including (Wang Chung-hua) and (Yang Ling-fu).

A number of the rehabilitated comrades spoke at the rally. They cited many ironclad facts to denounce the numerous crimes of that person who held very great power in the province and finally went over to the gang of four and the grave crimes of his Sian followers in savagely persecuting the cadres and masses.

Comrade Wang Lin also spoke at the rally. He said: "At today's rally, the provincial and municipal CCP committees have rehabilitated four major miscarriages of justice. This is a measure for further implementing the important instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee." In the so-called "(Hsiang Tung-hsin)," case, municipal office cadres including (Yang Chun-i) and (Hsieh Shih-chi) put up a number of posters in 1974 under the pseudonym (Hsiang Tung-hsin), exposing and criticizing the crimes of that person who held very great power in the province and finally went over to the gang of four and also of the former principal responsible person of the municipal CCP committee. These revolutionary actions were denounced as "counteracting central instructions," "sabotaging the movement to criticize Lin and Confucius," "attacking three-support and two-military work" and so on. (Yang Chu-i) and (Hsieh Shih-chi) were arrested as active counterrevolutionaries. This and the other miscarriages of justice were concocted by that person who held very great power in the province and his followers. All the comrades concerned have now been rehabilitated.

Wang Lin went on to speak on the following questions:

1. That person who held very great power in the province and finally went over to the gang of four held important posts in the province for 7 years, during which he frenziedly pushed the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and rigged up a bourgeois factional network headed by himself, seriously sabotaging revolution and construction in the province.

He and his Sian followers turned Sian into an important base for activities of the bourgeois factional network. They slandered and attacked revolutionaries of the older generation and savagely persecuted old cadres. They even persecuted to death Mayor Hsu Pu and Vice Mayors (Chang Shao-kang) and Hai Tao, who had made great contributions to revolution and construction in the city. (Yuan Chih-min), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Vice Mayors Yang Hsiao-chu and (Sung Meng-lin) underwent a long period of interrogation and torture. Over 13,000 cadres in the municipality were dragged out, struggled against and screened, 180 of them were persecuted to death.

2. It is necessary to strengthen unity and do well in the exposure and criticism movement. The municipality has now victoriously carried out the first, second and third campaigns in exposure and criticism, carried out investigation work, smashed the bourgeois factional network in Sian and punished a number of counterrevolutionaries and others. The leadership groups of units at and above county and regimental level and of a number of key enterprises have been initially rectified and strengthened.

"However, we must realize that the movement has not developed evenly. Some leading cadres, filled with lingering fears, have failed to get a tight grasp on the movement. The movement has been conducted in a superficial way in some units, and persons of the 'uproar faction' are still on the stage. The masses' activism cannot be mobilized there. In order to fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and win complete victory in the movement, the party committees at all levels must currently give free rein to the masses to grasp the following major affairs: 1) seriously solve the problem of thoroughly rehabilitating victims of miscarriages of justice; 2) get a good grasp of investigating and punishing arch criminals in beating, smashing and looting; 3) completely investigate the major events since the Great Cultural Revolution started; 4) seriously take stock of the people of the 'uproar faction' who organized cliques and factions for usurping party and state power; 5) rectify the leadership groups."

3. It is necessary to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and strive to speed up the four modernizations. The current excellent situation of stability was not easily gained, and we must fully cherish it.

Wang Lin said in conclusion: "The nationwide large-scale mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four must be completed this year, and the focus of work of the whole party must be shifted to socialist modernization. Party committees at all levels must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study and appreciate the spirit of the central instructions."

BRIEFS

LANCHOW PLANT'S LANGUAGE CLASSES--The Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant is holding foreign language classes for technicians to help them absorb advanced foreign technology. This plant has 590 technicians. Over 450 of them are now attending spare-time classes in English and Japanese. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Dec 78 HK]

URUMCHI 'BATH TRAIN'--Urumbchi, 6 Dec--Urumbchi railway workers in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region doing field work away from home have the use of a special "bath train" in which water is heated by solar energy. The train has 10 reflectors covering 21 square meters. It can be used for two thirds of the year and a single train can provide up to three tons of hot water ranging from 45 to 62 [degrees] centigrade and is installed with shower and bath facilities. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW]

TA KUNG PAO REPORTS ON LI CHIANG'S TALK WITH HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

HK210206Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 21 Dec 78 p 19 HK

[Report on Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang's talk with Hong Kong businessmen on 15 December]

[Text] Today we can do all sorts of business. We can sell raw materials, or various kinds of products. Mainly we follow the principle of 'self-reliance.' On this we must not waver. It is, however, also important to develop international trade, and to introduce into China advanced technology and equipment from abroad. What we lack we can import. What we have in surplus we can export. We can produce certain commodities specifically for export. The natural conditions in different countries in the world are different and so are technological levels. This provides an objective condition for exchange.

Improvement

Little time is left for us to achieve our four modernizations, 22 years to be specific. The original five-year plan was to have been completed by 1980. The 10-year plan proclaimed in 1976 is to be completed by 1985. But 1976 was the year when the gang of four were at their worst, bringing China's national economy to the verge of collapse. It was not until the end of 1976 that Chairman Hua settled with determination the question of the gang of four. Since then hardly six months had passed when we halted our economic decline, and from then on our production has been rising monthly. Now the production of many products has reached the highest level in history, and some have already surpassed such levels. Didn't you notice some improvement in our supplies to Hong Kong?

China and Europe

We have visited a number of Western European countries. Last year we were in the United Kingdom and France. This year we have been to Belgium, Luxemburg and West Germany. These are all Common Market countries. We signed some general trade agreements with the Common Market. Like the representatives of the Common Market countries, we also feel that these agreements are not only of economic significance, but also of political significance. We like to see a Europe united and strong, and the European countries also like to see a China united and strong. The Common Market countries have been very helpful with technology and equipment for China's modernizations. Recently we have ordered two atomic power stations from France and offer to buy Harriers from England.

Our interest in seeing a strong and united Europe has met with all-round approval. Only the Soviet Union vilified us. Let me tell you an episode. In West Germany people told us that they looked forward to a unified Germany, so we wished them success in bringing about a unified Germany. But East Germany lodged a protest with us.

Southeast Asia

The year is running out, but we have not yet visited all the nine countries in the Common Market. For the coming year we still have four countries--Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Ireland--left on our itinerary. No diplomatic relations have as yet been established between Ireland and China, but this should not present any difficulties for us to visit that country. Since last summer we have toured the Asian-Pacific region, visited Australia and New Zealand and recently paid a call on the Philippines. We have yet to visit Thailand. We also like to see a united Association of Southeast Asian Nations and to expand cooperation and exchanges with them.

Flexible Trade Policies

We have made great changes in our trade practices and adopted various flexible policies in accordance with practices common to the world. Not long ago we still had two important 'forbidden zones' in our dealings with other countries. First, we would not accept government to government loans. We would accept only commercial loans between banks. This has since changed. Second, we would not consider foreign investments. Recently we have decided to break down these 'forbidden zones.' By and large we now accept all the common practices known to world trade. If any of you think that there are still some 'forbidden zones' left, or that we are still comparatively conservative in the respect of certain trade practices, please let us know.

We also accept compensation trade. You help us mine coal and we shall give you coal. You help us with oil drilling, and we shall give you oil. You supply us with equipment and we shall compensate you with what it produces. This also goes with other forms of production.

Division of Labour

In the past we refused to go into division-of-labour arrangements with other countries. Now we are ready to enter into such arrangements. In December 1976, when the gang of four had just been toppled, the visiting members of the French Employers Association proposed that they would supply us with equipment and raw material for us to produce spare parts and elementary parts for them. I promised to consider. When they released this conversation in Hong Kong, some of the newspapers here said that China had changed, had gone against Chairman Mao's ways of doing things. But such arrangements are in fact practicable. In the world the production of many forms of important equipment is jointly undertaken. Countries in Europe exist side by side with each other, more or less like our provinces. The short-distance and giant 'airbus' with 300 seats was jointly developed by West Germany, France, England, Netherlands and Spain, each responsible for the manufacturing of certain parts. Now Western European countries want us to produce for them automobile parts which cost less. This we can accept. They can either supply us with the necessary raw materials or semifinished products for us to process for them. Our practices are becoming more flexible, and our forbidden zones are being broken down. But nothing can change overnight. We need time for us to introduce the changes step by step.

Energy Resources

It has been decided that, before 1985, our economic reconstruction will mainly be in the field of capital construction.

First, the development of energy resources. China is rich in energy resources. The coal reserves prospected so far have already topped the world, and large areas have not yet been explored. The production of coal for this year will be 600 million tons, a record for China, and it is catching up with that of the United States. We still have large quantities of oil for exploitation. We do not lack in any of such energy resources as petroleum, coal, and hydraulic, atomic and solar power. Energy resources can be either used to develop industry or exported.

Power Stations

Second, power stations. The two atomic power stations we are importing from France can generate 1.8 million kw of electricity each year. To meet the needs of industrial development we have to add millions of kw each year. The United States, Canada, West Germany and Belgium had also wanted to supply us with atomic power stations, but finally we settled on those supplied by France. Before I set upon the current tour, I signed the agreement with my French counterpart.

Being a nuclear power, China is not liable to the limitations set upon the non-nuclear countries. We have also signed contracts with Britain and France for the supply of thermal power stations. The supply lines also present a problem. But we can build our power stations as close as possible to coal mines. Then we can use the coal right on the spot and all we need will be a few lines to send the electricity out. Now we are negotiating with a number of countries to develop our coal mines. Britain is interested. So are Japan, the United States and other countries. We can allot to them the necessary sites and they can be compensated with some of the coal produced. Now we intend to raise our production three fold.

Railway and Sea Transportation

Third, railway and sea transportation. Now 40 to 50 percent of our railway facilities are devoted to the transportation of coal. Sometimes coal has to be sent to places over 1,000 kilometres away. Coal has to be brought from the north to the south. The provinces Honan, Anhwei and Shansi are our main coal-producers. To improve transportation we still face great difficulties. In west China 40 percent of the railways consist of either bridges or tunnels. In spite of such difficulties we have still built a great deal of railways. In the future we shall gradually electrify our railways and raise their speed. All our trunk lines are built of heavy rails, with each metre capable of bearing 60 kg. We do not have a single deep-water harbor. Our iron ores are of low quality, most around 30 to 40 percent. Very little surpassed 50 percent. Thus it is necessary for us to import from Australia and Brazil iron ores of 60 percent quality. To bring iron ores from Brazil to China, they first have to be carried by big ships to an island near the Philippines and China has to send for them in smaller ships. This of course means higher transportation costs. Now we are planning to build two deep-water harbors which can handle ships of 200,000-300,000 tons.

Petroleum Industry

Fourth, the development of petroleum industry. Counting such petro-chemical products as plastics and fibre threads, we now have four big fibre plants which can produce fibre threads by hundreds of thousands of tons. We shall also build large numbers of fertilizer plants. To build so many chemical fertilizer plants is unthinkable in some other countries. We have already imported 13 chemical fertilizer plants, each producing 300,000 tons a year. This is far from enough. We have to import more. We must increase our fertilizer plants tenfold, for now we produce only 40 to 50 million tons of fertilizers a year. It would help light industries if we have plastics and fibres.

Three Fundamental Industries

Before the end of 1985 we must be adequate in three categories of the most fundamental industries. The first is the building of heavy machinery. We now have quite a few heavy machinery plants. The second is precision machinery. The third is automated electronic industry.

Learn From Hong Kong

At the same time we have to develop tourism. For this we have to learn from Hong Kong. They have also accumulated some experience in the Philippines. People there also want to invest in China for the building of hotels. Besides, we have to increase the production of daily necessities, light industry products, textiles and other consumer goods.

The cooperation between Hong Kong and the interior has become closer. To put it simply, we hope that you will contribute as much as possible to the development of the motherland. Recently delegates of various departments in China have come to visit and study Hong Kong which must have taken up a great deal of your time. We are ready to consider all proposals on whatever items on which we can cooperate or whatever we can jointly develop and build. Businessmen in Hong Kong can of course do a great deal in promoting Chinese commodities overseas.

There is one condition. How much we can borrow must be within our ability to repay our debts. This is a very important point. Some countries do not take this into consideration when they borrow, but we have to.

TUNG HSIANG ARTICLE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN PRC

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[Article by magazine reporter Ying Tzu: "Roundup of the Situation of PRC Youth and Juvenile Delinquency"]

[Excerpts] When I was on a reporting assignment in Peking, I contacted several judicial workers. In our conversation, I learned of crimes which were more outrageous than murder cases in Hong Kong. A judicial worker in Peking told me that, because her parents opposed her association with a rascal boy friend, a young nurse at the Peking Chinese Medicine Hospital conspired with her boy friend to kill her mother, sister and cousins. Having committed the murders, to make sure that they were dead, she gave them an injection of "DDT". She then piled up their corpses and fled. It was eventually discovered and she was arrested and dealt with according to the law. A judicial worker in Shenyang said that some young people and juveniles killed people at will. For example, a boy carelessly kicked a stone which struck another boy and a quarrel ensued. The latter stabbed the former to death. In Sian, the elder brother drank and the young brother said: "I am going to tell father." The elder brother said: "If you do, I will kill you!" The younger brother answered back. The elder brother pulled his younger brother into an air-raid shelter and killed him. I was also informed of the situation by other judicial workers. In some cities like Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Shenyang, Chungking and Canton, some young people formed gangs (similar to the cliques of secret society), each of which occupied a certain place. They gathered mobs which assaulted each other for the purposes of seizing "girl friends," seizing military caps and revenging private grudges. There were two juvenile mopping-up teams in Luwan District, Shanghai Municipality. They fought 7 times in 1 night for military caps. They committed murder and resisted arrest. Many people (including people's policemen) were injured.

I was horror-stricken after listening to their reports. I never thought that the Chinese mainland could be "compared with" Hong Kong which is a gathering ground of crimes. The narrators saw that I was very interested in the problem of juvenile delinquency and they provided me with figures on this subject.

Judging from the number of juvenile delinquents, the young people who committed offenses in the past few years accounted for the highest percentage of the offenses since the founding of the PRC. The offenses committed by juveniles (including those sentenced to imprisonment by judicial organs and those who were not sentenced to imprisonment but were forced to participate in labor and sent to juvenile education centers and study classes for juvenile delinquents) accounted for 70 percent of the total number of offenses.

The offenses committed by juveniles who were sentenced to imprisonment accounted for 50 percent of the total number of offenses. The number of juvenile delinquents was by far greater than before the Great Cultural Revolution. For instance, in Wuhan Municipality, 49 young people were sent to juvenile education centers in 1965, 291 in 1974 and 261 in 1977. Theft and swindling accounted for most of the serious offenses committed by juveniles. The cases of rape committed by scoundrels were the second most. According to statistics in Tientsin in 1977, theft and swindling accounted for more than 30 percent and rape accounted for less than 30 percent. According to statistics in Luwan District, Shanghai, there were 7,042 cases of theft and pickpocketing in 1977 and 86.7 percent of them were committed by juveniles.

What were the reasons for such a serious situation? Summing up the information and material obtained during this reporting assignment, we find the following several points:

1. The aftermath of "rebellion is justifiable." At the outset of the Cultural Revolution, Red Guards were encouraged to rebel, destroy four old things and confiscate family property. The violence of "rebellion" formed the concept of flouting the legal system in the minds of the younger generation and sowed the seeds of committing crimes. The great majority of the first group of smash-and-grabbers appearing in the Cultural Revolution were the "bravest" Red Guards who rebelled and destroyed the four old things in summer 1966. In December 1966 a Red Guards' organization "Joint Action Committee" appeared which especially beat, smashed and looted. Its members were pathbreakers who rebelled and destroyed the four old things at that time. Members of the "Joint Action Committee" often wore military uniforms (the dress of typical Red Guards), rode bicycles and loitered in groups in Peking streets to pick a quarrel. They stormed the Ministry of Public Security six times, beating, smashing and looting. They seized and ate all the steamed rice rolls in the canteen of Ministry of Public Security. The behavior of these Red Guards gradually formed in society a custom of flouting the legal system and emphasizing violence. Many young people regarded abiding by the law as a shame and committing crimes as glory.
2. Poverty. Poverty was the main reason educated youths committed crimes. During the Cultural Revolution, arrangements were made for a large number of middle school pupils to settle down in rural areas. The productive forces of Chinese rural areas were very backward. People in some places earn only 10 to 20 cents a day. Educated youths were hardly able to support themselves on such incomes. Educated youths whose parents earned more could drift along with the support of their parents. Educated youths whose parents earned less could only struggle hard against poverty. Under the pressure of poverty, many educated youths were forced to commit crimes. Some educated youths wandered everywhere and committed theft in trains. Some educated youths in Yunnan carried out smuggling and drug-trafficking in a big way. Judging from the statistics of various places, the majority of offenses committed by young people and juveniles were the offenses committed by educated youths.
3. The breakup of homes was another reason for juvenile delinquency. During the Cultural Revolution, many homes were affected. The parents of many juveniles were isolated for investigation, arrested and sent to jail. In these broken families, young people were not taken care of and supervised and experienced political pressure in society. They felt suppressed and in despair. They ran amuck because they were not taken care of and supervised.

4. "The gang of four's" political work style greatly corrupted the social customs and adversely affected many young people. Some young people held: "Serving the people is only chanting bombastic words." Some others said: "Power is truth. Whoever has power is right. Whoever is capable can make his mark." Many young people felt empty and without a future. They therefore "enjoyed pleasure in good time."

5. Ignorance. Ignorance also made young people commit crimes. "The gang of four" sabotaged education, disrupted culture and smashed public security organs, people's procuratorate and people's courts. Some young people were so ignorant that they did not know the fundamentals of the law, did not know that violating the law could result in punishment sanctioned by law and regarded committing crimes as heroic actions. Young people had no opportunity to go to school and the theater and decadent manuscripts became their mental food, which seduced them to commit crimes.

All these reasons were boiled down into one, which was the sabotage by the "gang of four". Their sabotage caused a social catastrophe. Those juvenile delinquents not only hurt other people but became miserable victims themselves.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the situation of juvenile delinquency has been improved. A judicial worker in Nanking said: In the period of the matriculation examination in autumn and winter 1977 the number of offences in Nanking Municipality dropped greatly. Another judicial worker said that young people in rascal dress, with moustaches, and cigarettes in their mouths are often seen in Peking streets discussing molecular structure and equation. This is probably a transitional scene of the big change in the customs of Chinese young people.

Finally, we talked about the future. They said that the number of offences committed by young people will definitely be smaller and smaller. However, whether or not great achievements can be scored in 3 years, and whether or not the situation can be restored to what it was before the Great Cultural Revolution depends on the determination of leadership and on the efforts of all quarters.

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